The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 51, NO 1. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918 PRICE THREE CENTS

A FINE CORN SHOW

The Eleventh Annual Session Held In New Century Club

180 GOOD EXHIBITS OF CORN

The 11th annual Delaware State Corn show in the New Century Club house in Middletown, January 2-4th; 1918, under the auspices of the Delaware Corn Growers Association, was a big success. There were 180 exhibits of corn averaging 15 ears each, so that the eleven long tables completely covered with corn, that filled the large audience room of the club house, held somewhere between 2500 and 3000 specimens of fine corn, yellow and white of all the various varieties. There were some very fine exhibits of oats, rye, barley, soy beans, buck wheat, cowpeas and field beans, besides large sheaves, of wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy and cowpeas.

We are told that this Corn show has touched a new high water mark. The exhibits from Sussex and Kent counties are the finest ever shown by them, while the New Castle exhibits were quite up to their usual character.

On Thursday and Friday interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by various college professors and expert farmers on growing corn, improving the stock, yield etc.

The attendance was large considering the extreme cold weather that prevailed, 300 having been present on Friday alone.

Mr. V. R. Allen, President of the Delaware Corn Growers Association made an able openiug address.

Besides the fine "Round Table Discussion on Corn Growing", led by Mr. James T. Shallcross, there were several other addresses upon various subjects such as "The Economical Use of Corn in Stock Feeding", by Dr. F. A. Hays; "Increasing our Yields of Corn", by Prof. J. E. Metzer, of College Park, Md.; "Investigations of the Delaware Station on Grain Growing", by Prof. A. E. Grantham, of Delaware College. These able addresses were followed by discussions upon the part of the members present.

Mr. Wesley Webb of the State Board of Agriculture gave a report on "The Acre Yield Contests in Corn Growing"; Mr. H. H. Zimmerly, County Agent, discussed "Grain Growing Conditions in Kent County," and Mr. W. Thierkildspoke on "Some Aspects of the Seed Trade". The report of the Secretary was given, and the annual election of officers was held at the Friday morning session.

Owing to the dention of the raiload train The Transcript could not get from Prof. Grantham the full list of the various premiums given. They will be printed in our next issue.

Middletown Boys Leave For Camp

Alfred C. Connellee and Frank H. Tyson, both of this town the former a graduate of Delaware College the latter a student there, left here Friday for the officers training camp, at Camp Mead. They, and several other Delaware College men recently passed examinations for admission.

Announcement

We wish to announce that we have purchased the fertilizer, lime, seeds and coal business of Jesse L. Shepherd and that he will be associated with us in the grain business. We have also taken over The Middletown Farm's stock of dairy feed. We are now in a position to take care of your needs along these lines, we solicit a share of your business.

We will have our office in Mrs. W. A. Comegys' building at the coal yard near the railroad.

Awaiting your orders,
SHALLCROSS BROS.

ODESSA

Miss Geneva Ward of Chester, visited her mother Mrs. Harry Ward last week.

Leonard Rhodes and family of Newark visited Mrs. Annie Rhodes last week.

Mrs. Carson Boyd of Wilmington, visited her mother Mrs. Sarah Tucker, last week.

Mr. Lemuel Walker and wife are visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas Middleton has been visiting relatives in Pennsylvania.

Miss Margaret Janvier of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. W. V. Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fouraker and son visited relatives in Smyrna this week.

Miss Marion Janvier of Claymont, is the guest of Mrs. N. A. Wright.

Rev. H C. Shipley and family and Mrs. Dora Limpert spent last week at Wyoming.

Mr. Walter Dulin moved his family to Milford on Tuesday.

Mr. William G. Turner of Magnolia, have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Walter Lulin

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6,45 o'clock. Leader Miss Isabella Smith. Everybody Welcome.

St. Pauls M. E. Sunday School has contributed $5.00 to the Releif Fund for the Halifax sufferers. Through the efforts of the 2nd Vice President Miss Helen Sparks $32.00 will be sent from the Epworth League.

RED CROSS

The Red Cross has mobilized a great army of women who are making and sending to France 3,000,000 separate surgical dressings every month, besides bed linen and hospital garments. In France 2,000 hospitals are depending wholly or in part on these dressings. The Middletown branch of the Red Cross started working at the Club House May 4th, 1917 and in the 8 months since then we have made 20,340 surgical dressings, 1113 hospital supplies, 390 knitted articles, and have also shipped 934 jars or glasses of fruit and 50 Christmas boxes. The material used for the surgical dressings has amounted to 6923 yards gauze and 1716 yards unbleached muslin. Why not double this amount in the next 8 months? If some of our old members would come more regularly and some of our new members would be interested enough to come we could easily do this. Now that Christmas is over and spring house cleaning does not begin until April, is there any real reason why a great many of you can't come? Of course those who have always come will continue to come. They have done the work in the past and I know they will do their share, and then some, in the future The Club House will be open for work Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 1.30 to 5; Tuesday morning, 9.30 to 12, beginning Wednesday, January 9th, 1918

HELEN F. BRADY,
Chairman of Surgical Dressings.

Bank Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Castle County National Bank, of Odessa, held Wednesday the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Daniel W Corbit, Merritt N. Willits, Alexander P. Corbit, Leonard V. Aspril, Jr., Francis B. Watkins, James T. Shallcross, Daniel Corbit, Clarence E. Pool, I Janvier Woods, J. Luwson Crothers, Theodore Ferguson, officers; Daniel W. Corbit, President, Merritt N. Willits; Vice-Prefident, Joseph G. Brown; Cashier, Frank Davis, Assistant Cashier, Mary A. W. Davis, Bookkeeper.

Sales To Take Place

TUESDAY, FEBUARY 12th, 1918 - Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Lester M. Naylor, residing on the "Old Dr. Stites Farm," three miles west of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918 – Public sale of stock and farming implements by James S. Moore, on "Cochran Grange" farm, 1 1-2 miles west of Middletown. Eugene Racine, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918– Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Thomas Lattomus, residing on the "Warren Farm," on the road from the Levels school house to the Maryland line. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by John P. Carey, residing on the old "Reybold" farm, on the road leading from Port Penn to Delaware City.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by William Cox, on the road leading to McCoy's Corner, west towards the Delaware Canal. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Charles H. Dukes, on the "Corbit Farm," on the road from Fieldsboro to Taylors Bridge. D P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Theodore Ferguson, administrator of the Colen Ferguson estate at his late residence in Blackbird. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st. 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements, etc. by Louis Fennemore, on the "Ginn" farm two miles south of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1918—Public sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc., by M. C. Lurty, on the "Ed Gam" farm, on the road from St. Georges to Kirkwood, ½ mile west of St. Georges. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1918— Public sale of stock and farming implements by Abram Ingram, on the "Churchman" farm, on the road from Hare's Corner to Stanton. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1918— Public sale of stock and farming implements by J C. Alston, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

Tuesday, January 29th 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by John E. McGlean, at his residence on the road from Van Dyke's school to Van Dyke's station. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 h, 1918— Public sale of stock and farming implements etc., by Harry C. Webb, on the "John Bar Vandegrift" farm, on the road leading from Biddles Corner to Port Penn.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918— Public sale of surplus stock and farming implements, by E. H. Shallcross, on the farm of the late James T. Shallcross, one mile west of McDonough.

D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

—Write it 1918.

—Cut ing ten inch ice.

—Real winter weather.

—School opens Monday.

—Coal $9.85 and scarce.

—Hitting the coal bin hard.

—Fine skating on Silver Lake

—Corn sold for $1.76 this week.

—Happy New Year to you and yours.

—If you have coal in your cellar, be merciful and share it with your neighbor.

—The U. T. C Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. D. W. Stevens Wednesday evening.

—The fellow who sighed for an old fashioned winter should be tickled to death with this weather.

—Plumbers have been kept busy, day and night, since Saturday, repairing the damage caused by frozen and bursting pipes

—The P. B. & W. Railroad has become part of the Pennsylvania R. R. system, under lease and its distinctive title of P. B. & W. ceases from Jan. 1.

The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the Post Office for the week ending Dec. 27th, 1917: Mrs. Cora Boyer, Mrs. Lizzie Waldran, Walter Culver, George Eddy, J. R. Gilleshie, Howard Harris, C. M. Smith (2)

Owing to the revival services which will begin in the Bethesda M. E. Church on Sunday evening next, the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies will not be held on Monday evening next.

Miss Hattie Cochran entertained at a knitting party last Monday afternoon, the following guests: Helen McWhorter, Lititia Pool, Clara Brady, Mildred Vaughan, Henrietta Schroeder, Clara Frame, Lydia Redgrave, Pauline Frazier, Mildred Redgrave, Evelyn Kelly, Adele Crow and Margaret Pleasanton.

Richardson—Cann Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Augustine Richardson, of Atlanta, Ga., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frances Augustine to Lieutenant Richard Thompson Cann, Jr., U. S. Reserve Corps, on December 9th, in Atlanta. Lieutenant William Cann, U. S. R., now stationed at Anniston, Ala., on General Barber's staff, was best man for his brother.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Cann, of Kirkwood, and an alumnus of Delaware College, Class of 1909.

Leser–Hall Wedding

At St. Anne's rectory on Thursday evening, Miss Helen E. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hall was united in marriage to Mr. Frank G. Leser. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. L. Donaghay, and after a short wedding trip the newly wedded couple will reside in Smyrna.

Card Party a Success

The 500 card party given in the New Century Club on New Years Eve was in every way a great success. Young and old attended, there being about 100 present. About $45 was realized which will be used for club expenses.

RULING ON THE DRAFT

According to the Provost Marshall the draftees with dependents may finally be the last to go into the army. He says:

"War must bring inconvenience and sacrifice to all. The selective service law exempts on the ground of dependency. The reclassification scheme is designed to defer the induction into the army of registrants upon whom other persons are mainly dependent for support until after person without actual dependents have been called."

"Despite the agitation in congressional and other governmental circles to bring under the draft the class of men who have reached the age of 21 since June 5 last, and to make accessible the classes of 20 and 19 years old, thereby guaranteeing the practical exemption of married men with dependent families, it was indicated officially this week that the War Department would oppose any extension of the draft until the present registered men have been "used up."

To bring in one or more new classes would completely upset the present machinery and the new classification, both of which were carefully prepared and worked out, it was stated. For example, each registered man now has a number and a position on the list subject to call. To bring in a new class would entail a new registration for that class and then under the present machinery it would be practically impossible to arrange a just method of distsibuting the new-comers in reference to liability to call.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, January 6th. The Epiphany. Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

THE CALENDAR FOR JANUARY

Jan. 1st. The Feast of the Circumcision.

Jan. 6th. The Epiphany.

Jan. 13th. First Sunday after Epiphany.

Jan. 20th. 2d Sunday after Ephiphany.

Jan. 25th. Conversion of St Paul

Jan. 27th. Septuagesima.

Meetings: The regular monthly meeting of the parish branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet at the Rectory, on Friday afternoon, January 4th, at 2.30.

The annual meeting of the Joint Diocesan Lesson Board will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, January 9th and 10th, at the Church House, Philadelphia, Pa. The Rev. Thomas G. Hill, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Smyrna, and the Rector of St. Anne's are the members of the Board from the Diocese of Delaware.

The offering on Christmas Day, which amounted to $11.68 was applied to the assessment for the Church Pension Fund.

We are to have the pleasure of having with us next Sunday morning, the Rev. Charles W. Clash, of Manila, P. I. who will tell us of the Church's work in that far distant land. A large attendance is desired. There is a congregation in Manilla, Philippine Islands, consisting of 89 communicants. The number of regular contributors towards its expenser total 109. More than 100 per cent. efficient. Just imagine the condition of a church where its membership list is 100 per cent efficient. And this efficient congregation in Manila is made up entirely of Chinese converts.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, January 6th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Christian Duty and Privilege". 1. Becoming a Christian. Acts 26:13-15. (Consecration meeting).

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, January 6th, 1918.

Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M.

Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Preaching at 7.30 by the Pastor.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

OBITUARY

GEORGE W. PRICE

George W. Price, aged 69 years, a life-long resident of this town, died on Saturday afternoon in Delaware Hospital, after having been a sufferer for several months. He had been in poor health for several months, but had been admitted to the hospital but three weeks ago. In his younger life he was known through the lower peninsula as a musician, having been the leader of Price's Orchestra which furnished music for dances all through Delaware and Maryland in the eighties, and was a member of the celebrated Diamond State Band in the years past. He is survived by one sister, Miss Mary Price, of Middletown, and four brothers: John Price, who lives in Kansas; Samuel and Richard L. Price, of Middletown, and Edward Price, of Merchantville, N. J. The remains were brought here for burial Wednesday afternoon, services being held in the Parish House of St. Anne's Church. Interment in St. Anne's Cemetery.

EMMA BLACKISTON

After an illness of three weeks Miss Emma Hepburn Blackiston died at the home of her niece Mrs. Elias M. Shallcross at 9.30 o'clock Thursday morning, aged 75 years. Miss Blackiston was the daughter of the late William and Hannah Blackiston and had spent her entire life in this section.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. Elias M. Shallcross, on Green street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, with interment at St. Anne's cemetery, near town. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MRS. F. J. GINN

Mrs. Emma J. Ginn, widow of the late Martin T. Ginn, formerly of this section, died at her home in Clayton last Monday morning, about 4.30 o'clock. She was aged 73 years. She is survived by four sons, Urie P. and J. Reynolds, of McDonough; William M., of Philadelphia, and Adolphus M., of Bayard, Nebraska. The funeral services were held from her late home Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock; interment was made in Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Smyrna.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Lena Weber spent the week-end with Mrs. J. K. Valliant at Salisbury.

Miss Frances Armstrong, of Wilmington, is being entertained by Miss Gladys Manlove

Miss Mildred Freeman and friend, of Wilmington, were guests of her parents Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, of Germantown, Pa., is visiting her mother Mrs. Duval Gibbs.

Miss Jessie C. Shepherd is visiting friends in Madison, N. J., and New York City.

Miss Ruby Whitlock spent the week-end with her sister Mrs. Allen E. Evans, at Trainer, Pa.

Mrs. Leslie Schrietz has returned from a visit with Mrs. Ruth Rhoades a Newark.

Miss Mary Culver, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. John L. Byron.

Mrs. Bertha McGuire, of Chester, is visiting her father Mr. John L Byron and wife this week.

Mrs. Annie Jolls and daughter Mary, of Dover are guests of relatives and friends in town.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Combs and sons were guests of her mother Mrs Reed, at Ellendale last week.

Mr. Frank M. Richards, of Philadelphia, spent Tuesday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George S. Richards.

Miss Lillian Rosin, of Wilmington, was entertained over the week-end by Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Mrs. Theodore V. Leonhart, of Woodlyn, N. J., spent Tuesday with her brother Mr. Joseph C Jolls and family.

Mr. Thomas Cochran and family, of East Orange, N. J., spent last week with his mother Mrs. M. H. Cochran.

Miss Rose Chertok, of Coatesville, Pa., and Miss Lenora Liman, of New York City, were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel.

Mrs. Lloyd M. Bragdon and little daughter Ann, of Wilmington, are spending sometime with relatives in and near town.

Sergeant Robert O. Pennewill, of Camp Merritt, N. J., spent New Year's Day with his brother Arthur J. Pennewill and family.

Capt. C. Kendall McDowell after a visit with his parents Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell near town returned to camp at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday.

Miss Henrietta Shroeder, who has been visiting her grandmother Mrs. H. V. Parvis, left on Wednesduy for Buena Vista, Va., where she is attending the Southern Seminary.

Capt. R. M. Burstan, of Norfolk, Va., Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Burstan and son, of Ridley Park, Mrs. L. Liman and son Milton, of New York City, spent New Year's with their parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Misses Elva Freeman and Corrinne Van Sant and Messrs. Claude Fouracre, Howard Dickson and Allee Hall, Clarence Weber were entertained over the week-end by Misses Marian and Frances Armstrong in Wilmington.

Business Changes

Several important business changes took place among the business men here on January 1. Eugene H. and Edwin E. Shallcross have purchased the coal and fertilizer business of Jesse L. Shepherd, and assumed charge Tuesday. Mr. Shepherd retain the grain business which he has conducted for twenty years. The senior member of the Shallcross firm has been engaged for five years in fruit farming, and will rent his farm but retain an interest in it. Samuel Price, for twenty years bookkeeper and business manager for Mr. Shepherd, has assumed charge of the cigar, tobacco and news store of Harry R. Wilson, who will retire from business after conducting the store for fifteen years.

Celebrated His 84th Birthday

Mr. Joseph Biggs, president of the Citizens National Bank, Wednesday received the congratulations of his many friends on the occasion of his 84th birthday anniversary. He spent the day quietly at his home, and received many callers. Mr. Biggs is active as the average man of 50 and is enjoying the best of health. He spent the early years of his life farming in Cecil County Md, and removed from there to Middletown in 1882. In addition to his duties as president of the Citizens National Bank, he is managing several farms besides his own.

Bad Weather For Muskrats

The business of the trappers near here is at a standstill, the marshes are covered with ice, making it impossible for muskrats to travel. The few that do venture out of their quarters get frozen before they can find their way back.

ALL MUST WORK

Every man in Delaware who is able to work must work. A declaration to this effect was made recently by Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., who added that he would see to it that the order is enforced. Therefore, if Delaware fails to show 100 per cent producing power the dereliction cannot be laid at the door of the State government, of which the Governor is the head.

Governor Townsend says if the names of idlers, able to work, are furnished him he will see that they are put to work at some useful occupation. He is fully impressed with the necessity for every person doing his or her bit. The present extraordinary conditions demand every partical of energy obtainable and it is up to every human agency to supply what it can to keep things going and help the nation in its fight for liberty. It was evident from the Governor's remarks that there will be no temporizing The co-operation of the entire population in this great cause is expected, and if there are any slackers they will be reckoned within a manner that will not be pleasing to them. The Governor evidently feels, however, that the great bulk of the people of Delaware are actuated by a patriotic desire to do what they can and are doing it without compulsion.

Farmers' Protective Associanion

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Protective Association was held in McWhorter's Hall, Saturday afternoon. Messrs. Charles P. Cochran, George C. Burge add George W. Rhodes were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the treasurer, and found them correct.

Receipts for 1917	$198.50
Disbursements for 1917....	116 57
Balance in Peoples Bank.....	$ 72.43
Enrollment during year.....	189 members
Lost during year by death..	4 "
Lost by withdrawals.....	1 "
Total.....	5
Membership at last meeting....	184

Mr. Tillard Buckworth and Mr. Chas. Lippincott were voted in as new members.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. B. McDowell; Vice President, Fred P. Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Fletcher Deakyne; Board of Directors, E. H. Shallcross, George Schrader, E. T. Shetzler, E. S. Jones, George Janvier and J. R H. Price.

PARTY IS SAFE IN LABRADOR

Message Received Indicates Explorers Have Traversed the Peninsula From South to North.

The peninsula of Labrador has been traversed from the south to the north for the first time by a scientific exploring party, according to an announcement by Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie museum, at Pittsburgh, following the receipt of a telegram from St. Johns, Newfoundland, announcing the arrival at that point of the expedition, which undertook the journey.

The expedition was jointly financed by the Carnegie museum, the National Geographic society and Alfred Marshall of Chicago, who was a member of the exploring party. In addition to Mr. Marshall, the personnel of the expedition included W. B. C. Todd, the curator of ornithology in the Carnegie museum, and O. J. Murie, the curator of mammals in the same institution. They took with them a number of Indians.

The telegram received by Doctor Holland gave no details of the expedition other than its safety and success. A number of similar attempts by explorers have failed.

Then Head for Statehouse.

Major P. Dale, who has a smokers' establishment in Ohio street, says the Indianapolis News, has a relic of the Civil war that is causing the soldiers of today considerable worry. Major Dale's father, Colonel Dale, was the commander of the Fourth Missouri cavalry during the Civil war. Among the relics left by the colonel was a poster announcing a meeting of soldiers at the statehouse in Jefferson City, Mo. This poster is now the property of the son here.

"Several days ago," says the owner of the poster, "I put the relic in the window of my [illegible], thinking it would interest passersby. The poster calls for a meeting of soldiers at the statehouse at 8 o'clock. I guess I'll have to take it down as the soldiers in town from Ft. Harrison read the thing and then head for the statehouse. They don't observe it closely or they'd discover that it is dated 1863 and that the statehouse mentioned was in Jefferson City, Mo."

Crepes and Pongees.

Crepe de chine, in spite of its name, does not come from China but from Japan, Italy and France. There are no factories for making silk piece goods in China, all the weaving being done by hand. With the exception of pongees, the products of the Chinese looms are not popular abroad, except in Oriental countries, being too heavy, although the patterns are wonderfully beautiful and the colors exceedingly rich.

The pongees are woven in the homes of the peasants, and as they come from many looms no two pieces are ever exactly alike in weight, fineness, color and texture. The Shantungs come from the Liutang district, and the Nanshai from the Nighai district.

K. C. CONTRIBUTIONS

Middletown And Vicinity Made a Good Showing in

THE WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

The Knights of Columbus War Fund Campaign for $100,000 exceeded that amount by $25,000. The work done by the K. of C. at the different camps and cantonments is on similar broad lines to that of the Y. M. C. A. The same privileges and facilities are given to both organizations by the War Department of the government The war fund of the K. of C. will erect and equip buildings at all the training camps in this country and "over there" and furnish amusement, recreation, ample facilities for reading, writing, playing games, for all regardless of creed.

To keep our soldiers and sailors clean in soul and body is a work that appeals to every Christian and American hearts and this is the very object aimed at by the K. of C's War Fund. Therefore thousands of all creeds willingly and generously, financially supported the K. of C's Campaign in this State and elsewhere, the broad land over.

We, in Middletown and the vicinity did our bit, as the following gives evidence, therefore the team, in the name of our boys in "Kakhi and Blue" at home and abroad wish to thank all who helped in this charitable work.

The following are the names of the contributors:

John Piser, $20; Mrs. E. G. Clark. $15 Mrs. Rose B. Shannon, $15; Thomas H. DeVine, $15.

TEN DOLLARS EACH

T. P. DeVine, John Sullivan, Charles H. Crawford, John Bignear Sr., Florence Blome, Marie T. Lockwood, Elizabeth P. Price, Anna W. Spruance, F. B. Watkins, Mrs. John C. Green, a friene, Rev. C. A. Crowley, Jesse I. Shepherd.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH

Etta C. Price, John Bignear, Fred Blome, Rose Harkins, John Heldmyer, Jr., Joseph Stackley, Mrs. Mary Droll, John P. McIntire, John Mullen, John Moffitt; W. B. Davis Mrs. Alice S. Peterson, John J. Dorsey, T. P. Horsey, A. P. Corbit, Joseph Schaeffer, M. Leone Beaston, Agnes Clark, B. E. Lockwood, Mrs. A. M. Lockwood.

FOUR DOLLARS

Ella McLaughlin.

THREE DOLLARS EACH

Fogel & Burstan, Mary Sullivan, Michael Keegan, Sr., John W. Watkins.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

P. O'Neal, George O'Neal, James Keegan.

TWO DOLLARS EACH

Katherine Sallivan, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradford, Andrew Slicher, Charles Stapp, Albert Stapp, George Davis, Mrs. H. T. Preston, M. Keegan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Williams, Patrick Maloney, W. T. Connellee, Dr. J. A. Johnson, Eugenia Beasten, J. S. Crouch.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

Edward Stapp.

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Mrs. H. Fillingame, William Price, W. S. Letherbury, Anna Ginslenger, M. Berg, Charles Schuman, T. S. Fouracre S. M. Rosenberg, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Lewis, Mrs. A. Pope, W. H. Alderson, L. W. Davis, Dr. R. J. McDowell, Mrs. E. J. Davis, W. Wilson, Clara Willits, H. A. Pool, Sohn Conley, Daniel Keegan James Redgrave, Joseph Berkman, H. Burris, Robert Douglas, E.T. Shetzler, L. V. Aspril, Frank Dugan.

FIFTY CENTS EACH

J. R. Price, Carrie Wright, L. C. Scott, W. N. Donovan, Mrs. Jacob Emerson, Joseph Hanson, Samuel Buckworth.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

Mrs. Thomas Truitt, Mrs. H. Holtz, Emma Beale, Mrs. Grace McWhorter, Harry Wilson.

The total amount contributed here amounted to $389.75.

TOWNSEND

W. Hart Scott returned to Hampton, Va., after spending the past week with his parents W. A. Scott and wife.

Horace T. VanDyke, of Salem, N. J., G. Ralph VanDyke, of near Middletown Howard S. VanDyke and family, of Atlantic City, visited their parents Geo. VanDyke and family this week.

Rev. Warren Burr began his revival meetings on Sunday night at Blackbird and they will continue until further notice.

Albert Watts and family, of Cecilton, are visiting Lemuel Shockley and family this week.

Archie Finley visited his mother Mrs. Emma Finley the past week-end.

WARWICK

Mrs. Jennie Price entertained Mrs. Werdna Ginn and son James several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Georgs L. Lane entertained their son Mr. Oscar Lane several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson and Lester Wilson, spent New Year's with J. N Link and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lofland and Mrs. D. S. Cannon of Philadelphia were guests of their mother Mrs. Mary Lofland several days last week.

U. S. SHIP SINKS ENEMY U-BOAT

Gunners Report Submarine Sent Down

OFF THE ENGLISH COAST

Debris Flies Into Air As Shells Hit —Guns On Passenger Liner Account For Foe At 1,500 Yards.

London.—A German submarine was sunk by the fire of guns of an American passenger steamer approaching the British coast Thursday, according to reports of the passengers and gunners aboard.

The ship was proceeding at full speed about noon in a very smooth sea. The weather conditions were such as to make the best visibility. A periscope was sighted by the watch on the bridge, and the submarine was seen plainly by the passengers as it came to the surface at a distance of about 1,500 yards directly in the wake of the ship.

The steamer was brought about sharply and the two guns fired with only an interval of 2 seconds between shots. The second shell exploded and debris from the submarine was seen flying in the air. Afterward no trace of the submarine was visible.

The convoy signaled to the liner: "A direct hit!"

The watch on the bridge and the gunners and passengers confirm this verdict. No trace of a torpedo was seen.

The incident passed so quickly that there was no alarm or panic. Passengers who came running to the deck at the sound of the guns were told that the excitement was all over.

SAMMIES' FEET ON INCREASE.

They Need Shoes Sizes 13 And 14 For Work In France.

Washington.—The American Army at home and in France is rapidly developing Liberty feet on which to march to victory.

Under the hard work of military training soldiers' feet are expanding in length and width and some part of General Pershing's forces will do their work in No. 13 and 14 shoes instead of the old maximum No. 12 of the regular. At his recommendation these two new big sizes have been added to the Quartermaster's stock.

A review of the army shoe situation issued by the War Department shows that of 32,359 men examined by medical officers only 15 per cent. were found to be correctly fitted with marching shoes. The following reasons for misfits are assigned:

"Inclination of men to choose shoes too small, faults in methods of supervision of fitting, insufficient numbers of larger and narrower sized, incorrect markings of sizes by manufacturers."

U. S. SUB. CHASERS STANCH.

Little Craft Keeps At Sea When Larger Vessels Are Forced In.

Washington. — American-built submarine chasers on duty in French waters have proved so satisfactory to the French naval authorities that the 110-foot type boat may be copied by the French. It was learned that a recent French report on the seaworthiness of the little craft told how a storm drove a French light cruiser and several destroyers to shelter, leaving only an American-built chaser on guard with a fleet of merchantmen the war vessels were convoying.

TWO CAPTIVES ON U-BOAT.

Albert De Mello And Another From Jacob Jones Held.

Washington.—Through the American Red Cross the Navy Department has confirmed cable dispatches that two men from the Jacob Jones were taken prisoner by the submarine which sank the destroyer. One of the men, the department announced, is Albert De Mello, whose relatives were notified. The name of the second man was so garbled in transmission that it will be necessary to make further inquiry to determine his identity.

FRENCH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Incomplete Returns Well Over The 10,000,000,000 Francs.

Paris.—The 10,000,000,000 francs asked for in the third war loan has been exceeded, according to a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance. M. Klotz said that the returns for the loan were still incomplete, but that the subscriptions, not including those from abroad, aggregated 10,276,000,000 francs.

TEA LEAVES IN WAR.

After They Have Steeped They Are Used For Munitions.

London. — Instructions have been sent to all Army and Navy canteens to save all used tea leaves, which are to be carefully kept in muslin bags and forwarded to central depots

HIGH HONOR FOR JOFFRE.

Soon To Become One Of Immortals Of French Academy.

Paris.—Marshal Joffre soon is to become one of the Immortals of the French Academy. This became known after Friday's session of the Academy, when the following announcement was made: "The French Academy having been sounded on the subject of the candidature of Marshal Joffre, it will show itself happy to receive in its bosom the glorious victor of the Marne."

TEUTONS LATEST PEACE PROPOSALS

No Faith is Placed By Washington Officials.

MADE THROUGH RUSSIA

America's Purpose Has Not Altered—Will Enter Into No Pact With Present Prussian Government.

Washington.—Germany's proposals to the Russian Bolshevik envoys through the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister for a basis of peace have attracted little more than passing interest here, chiefly because the attitude of the United States Government has not changed in any degree since President Wilson solemnly told Congress that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be accepted for anything worth while.

Moreover, officials here think the very conditions imposed by the Teutonic plenipotentiaries stamp their promises of no annexations and no indemnities as insincere.

It has been assumed from the first that the object of the Germans would be to keep the Russians talking as long as possible, confuse the situation in every conceivable way and thereby gain time for further troop movements to France, while impressing their people at home with the idea that the Kaiser really wants to make peace.

America's Purpose Firm.

One condition regarded as impossible for the present, at least, is that the adherence of all belligerents must be secured to the peace the Germans are trying to make with Russia before it can become effective. This is accompanied by a demand for the return of the German colonies now in the possession of Russia's allies.

It can be stated authoritatively that the position of the American Government has not changed in any respect with regard to its determination to enter into no agreement with a Government which does not represent the free will of the governed people. This would dispose of any hope the Germans might have that the Russians could induce America to subscribe to the peace treaty which they are now trying to arrange. As for the German colonies, the American Government has never recorded itself on the subject and Lloyd George recently declared that was a subject for the peace conference.

Alsace-Lorraine In Way.

No provision is made in Count Czernin's terms for the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine, which is regarded here as a condition that must be met as a preliminary to any peace agreement, an understanding declared by President Wilson in his message to Congress. In the light of the extraordinary efforts Germany has been making to rid those provinces of French inhabitants it is believed here that Germany may propose a plebiscite of inhabitants, relying upon the vote of German soldiers and the imported German population, but such a proposal probably would be rejected by the United States and her co-belligerents.

Apparently Belgium is promised freedom by Count Czernin if all the other German demands are met. But officials note there is a reservation, almost inseparable from German diplomacy, in the shape of "guarantees" which Germany requires to insure the execution of all these complicated factors of the peace treaty. From public declarations of German statesmen and publicists, it is understood that as "guarantees" Germany would insist on retaining control of Belgium for an indefinite period.

No Freedom For Poland.

The German insistence that the pledge to restore the political independence of countries occupied by the Central Powers shall not apply to nationalities which did not previously enjoy independence is regarded as aimed directly at the projected Polish state. Even were such a state created as a result of the peace treaty, it would have to be on the lines of the subject-kingdom which Germany and Austria already have created.

It is accepted by Washington officials that the Central Powers are prepared to make every effort to regain control of Russian trade and markets, which are threatening to pass to America in return for America's substantial assistance in the war.

FRANCIS MAKES REPLY.

U. S. Ambassador Denies He Interfered With Russian Internal Affairs.

London.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, issued a firm rebuttal of the charges made against the American Embassy by the Bolsheviki. He declared, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Times, that he and his staff never interfered with internal affairs in Russia nor aided General Kaledines or any other faction.

The Ambassador published letters showing that the funds employed in the transfer of automobiles were drawn for the Red Cross and not for the Embassy.

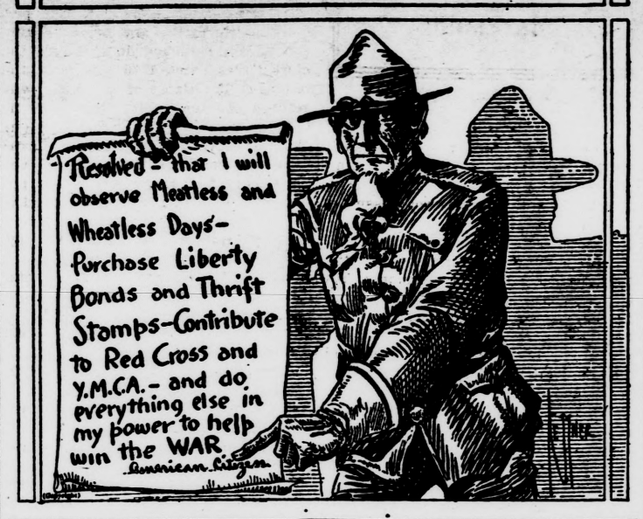
FOUGHT FOUR GERMAN PLANES.

Stuart Walcott Fell Behind Enemy Lines.

Washington.—Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution, whose son, Stuart Walcott, flying with the American Army in France, fell behind the German lines after a fight, received the following cable from Paris:

"Stuart fallen enemy lines December 12, fighting three single-seaters after demolishing enemy two-seater. Fate uncertain."

This Year's Resolutions


Resolved - that I will observe Meatless and Wheatless Days - Purchase Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps - Contribute to Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. - and do everything else in my power to help win the WAR
American Citizen

THE NATION SAVED MILLIONS ON SUGAR

Would Have Been 25 or 30 Cents a Pound, Says Hoover.

PRICE-FIXING IS JUSTIFIED

Statement Which Senate Committee Turned Down Made Public—Saved Public $200,000,000.

Washington. — President Wilson took a hand in the sugar quarrel between Senator Reed, chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, and Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, and made public Hoover's explanation of the sugar famine, which the latter had submitted to the Senate committee and which Senator Reed stuck in his hip pocket without authorizing its publication. Hoover had, in the meantime, given the President a copy of the statement.

The Hoover statement is a 3,500-word review of the sugar situation in the United States and the world. He lays stress upon the point that if the American people refuse to cut down their normal consumption and economize on sugar this country will be forced to withdraw a number of transports from the Atlantic Ocean and send them to Java for sugar. This step, he says, will diminish our ability to send soldiers to France by 200,000 men next year. He adds that if the American people will diminish their sugar consumption next year by 10 or 15 per cent., or if the Cuban crop is larger than now anticipated, this disaster of transport necessity can be averted.

The statement attributes the shortage here to the heavy movement of sugar from the Western Hemisphere to Europe, and asserts that, without the fixing of prices by agreement, sugar would have been selling for 25 or 30 cents a pound, and more than $200,000,000 probably could have been profiteered from the American people by this time.

At the outset the statement presents the world sugar situation as it existed prior to the European war. The Allies then produced much of their own supplies and purchased the remainder from Germany. Before the war they took only 300,000 tons annually from the Western Hemisphere. This year they have taken 1,400,000 tons.

"That," says the Food Administrator, "is the cause of the sugar shortage, and nothing else."

The statement says the Food Administration has handled the situation with a view to sustaining the morale of France and England, where the sugar ration has been extremely low for months, the same time preventing a jump in price to 20 or 25 cents here.

Since the Food Administration was created in August, the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar, and in the same period Cuba shipped to Europe 246,133 tons of raw product. This, it is declared, is just the amount of the shortage in the United States.

GLASS IN FOOD.

Authorities At Camp Dodge Find It In Canned Tomatoes.

Camp Dodge, Ia.—Division headquarters announced that ground glass had been found in the canned tomatoes sold to Camp Dodge as food for soldiers of the Eighty-eighth Division here. Discovery was made by special officers detailed to watch for the poison when warning was received from the Central Department.

BAD WEEK FOR KULTUR ON SEA.

U-Boats Bag 12 British Vessels, Admiralty Reports.

London.—The losses to British shipping show a material decrease for the last week. According to the Admiralty report 11 British merchantmen, of 1,600 tons or over, were sunk during this period by mine or submarine, as well as one merchantman under that tonnage and one fishing vessel.

LEARNING THE ROPES.

American Officers In France Getting Training Tips.

With the American Army in France, Monday.—Seventeen general officers have arrived in France from the United States for a tour of the American zone and the British and French and, probably, Italian fronts. When they complete their studies they will return to the United States better equipped, it is believed, to direct the training activities of the National Army.

MANY SHIPS BEING BUILT

Admiral Brooks Tells Senate Committee of Program.

IS ONE-FIFTH COMPLETED

Will Add Total Of 8,252,033 Tons—Refusal Of Capps To Approve Goethals' Contracts Caused Two Months' Delay.

Washington.—Rear-Admiral Bowles, superintendent of construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, told the Senate Commerce Committee investigating the shipbuilding program that there are 1,389 ships of all types under construction or already built by the Fleet Corporation, and that these ships have a total tonnage of 8,252,033 deadweight tons.

Admiral Bowles, in giving for the first time definite facts and figures relative to ship construction for war purposes, brushed aside all controversies over management and all petty details in respect to nonessentials. In 15 minutes he gave the committee more solid facts about the ship program than had developed in two days' hearings.

He told the Senatorial inquisitors that of the 1,389 ships under way or built, 379, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,344,900, are of wood. Here are some of the other facts and figures which he produced:

A total of 550 steel ships are under construction, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,920,000 dead weight.

In all 393 ships have been requisitioned by the Shipping Board while under construction in American shipyards, with a total tonnage of 277,933.

A total of 58 composite ships—that is, ships built of both wood and steel —having an aggregate tonnage of 207,000, are under construction.

When Admiral Bowles had laid these sharp facts before the Senate Committee, he produced a chart which showed that taken in all, the American ship progarm as launched was more than 20 per cent. completed. This was not shown in terms of individual ships but in the aggregate volume of construction.

Without brag or boast, without regret or apology, Admiral Bowles laid the whole situation as it exists today before the Senate inquisitors, and when the hearing of the afternoon concluded, the members of the committee knew where the country stands, although some of the reasons why it does not stand better with respect to a merchant fleet remain obscure.

The facts which the Admiral laid before the committee and before the country, whether discouraging or not, were decidedly enlightening.

In executive session Admiral Bowles said he was prepared to show to the committee exactly how many ships would be delivered in January, how many in February and so on through the year. This was information he said which he did not feel that he should make public to the world.

Testimony of Shipping Board officials disclosed that the start on construction of fabricated steel ships was delayed two months by the refusal of Rear-Admiral Capps, formerly general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to close contracts negotiated by his predecessor, Major-General Goethals, until many alterations in them were made.

MUNITION TRAIN BLOWN UP.

Belgian Town Of Roulers Almost Wiped Out By Airman's Bomb.

Amsterdam.—The town of Rousselaere (Roulers), in Belgium, was almost laid waste recently by the terrific expolsion of an ammunition train, caused by bombs dropped by a British airman, according to the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf. The airplane itself was brought down by the aerial pressure. Many Germans and a few Belgians, the latter engaged in forced labor, were killed.

MAIL POUCH AND $50,000 LOST.

Disappeared Saturday En Route From Richmond To Columbia, S. C.

Richmond, Va.—A pouch containing $50,000 sent by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond to a bank in Columbia, S. C., disappeared in transit and is believed to have been stolen. Detectives are now at work in several cities.

Shipyards in the San Francisco Bay region will construct a total of 600,000 tons of vessels in 1918.

PRESIDENT TAKES OVER RAILROADS

Operation to Be Controlled Through Present Management.

INCOME IS GUARANTEED

Net Operating Revenue To Equal Average Of Three Years Preceding June 30, 1917—New Security Issues To Be Given Government Backing And Condition Of Properties To Be Maintained.

Washington.—President Wilson by proclamation has taken possession and operation of the nation's railroads for the war. William G. McAdoo, retaining his place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, is placed in charge as Director-General of Railroads.

Every railroad engaged in general transportation with its appurtenances, including steamship lines, is taken over, and all systems will be operated as one under the Director-General.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation, the President announced that as soon as Congress reassembles he will recommend legislation guaranteeing pre-war earnings and maintenance of railroad properties in good repair.

Government backing will be given to new issues of railroad securities, that a ready market may be found.

The President's move, although forecast for weeks, came at this time as a great surprise to nearly everybody in Washington, including railroad officials. It had been generally believed he would await the reassembling of Congress before taking any step. He acted through Secretary of War Baker, under authority conferred in the Army Appropriation act.

Direct management of the roads will remain in the hands of railroad officials, and the Railroads War Board, comprised of five railroad heads, will continue to direct actual operation under Secretary McAdoo's general supervision.

The chief practical effect of Government operation will be to permit a complete unification of all rail systems, impossible under private operation by reason of statutes prohibiting pooling of rail traffic and earnings. The roads themselves had gone as far as they dared in this direction, and they had been warned by Attorney-General Gregory that a violation of anti-pooling laws could not be permitted.

This situation was fully realized by President Wilson, who, in his statement, declared the roads had gone as far as they could and that already some systems were endangering their earnings in attempting unification.

Although the proclamation applies to all electric lines engaged in general transportation, local interurban systems are specifically exempted.

To Cost $100,000,000 In Year.

Congress will be asked to guarantee earnings equivalent to the average net operating income of each railroad in the three-year period ending June 30, 1917. Railroad experts estimate that this will cost the Government next year in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, which can be raised in large part by increased freights, if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the roads' application for the 15 per cent. rate increase now pending. Otherwise it will be paid largely out of the general Government funds.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and other Government agencies which have to do with the railroads will continue to perform their functions as heretofore except that they will be subject to orders of the Director of Railroads.

The President makes it clear that his decision was not made because of any failure on the part of the railroads to perform their whole duty in so far as they could while hampered as they were by legal restrictions.

Express Companies Too.

Some doubt was felt as to whether express companies are included in the President's proclamation. They were not mentioned specifically, but the President referred to every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof." This was generally interpreted as including these companies, whose business is so closely interlocked with that of the railroads.

It is presumed that railroads will apply direct to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to the state commissions, as in the past without referring question of rate increases to the Director-General, although the procedure will depend largely on the scheme of control to be worked out by Mr. McAdoo.

RUSS RELEASE AMERICAN.

Charles S. Smith, Of St. Louis, Detained Only A Few Hours.

Petrograd.—Charles S. Smith, of St. Louis, a member of the American Railway Commission in Russia, who was arrested recently at Tchita, Siberia, was released after a few hours' detention, according to advices reaching the American Embassy here.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

Germany And France Reach Agreement For Repatriation.

Paris.—An official note announces the reaching of an agreement between the French and German governments for the exchange of prisoners, by which noncommissioned officers and men of 40 years of age or over, who have been in captivity more than 18 months, will be repatriated. Officers in the same category will be interned in Switzerland.

RAILROAD STAFF NAMED BY M'ADOO

Steps Taken to Pool All Equipment in Country

U. S. OWNERSHIP FORECAST

Roads Deny Wage Increase, Passing Question Up To Government—Willard On Committee To Pool Facilities.

Washington.—Definite steps toward national unification of railroads and improvement of congested conditions were taken by Director General McAdoo in the appointment of a temporary staff and the issuing of his first formal order directing absolute pooling of all traffic, common utilization of terminals, rolling stock and other facilities, hauling of freight by the shortest routes, and retention of all present officers and employes.

Special instructions were issued for the clearing of congestion in New York and Chicago through pooling of terminals and other traffic facilities, and Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central, was named temporary special assistant to supervise transportation in the trunk line territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers, where congestion is greatest.

Walker D. Hines, of New York, a railroad lawyer and for many years a special student of government operation, was appointed assistant director general, pending the formation of a permanent staff. The Interstate Commerce Commission was drafted for an immediate investigation by its inspectors of general freight conditions on Eastern trunk lines.

While the director general was conferring with a number of railroad heads, Interstate Commerce Commissioners and members of Congress and planning immediate action to remedy faults of transportation, it became known that the demands of the four brotherhoods for a 40 per cent. wage increase had been denied by the railroads and that consequently the labor men had decided to postpone for probably 60 days the presentation of their case to the government. It was thought probable that President Wilson would take up the labor situation in his addres to Congress this week.

WATERWAYS IMPORTANT.

Congressman Moore Urges President To Take Them Over.

Philadelphia. — Congressman J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, forwarded to Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads under the President's recent proclamation, a letter calling his attention to the importance of taking over existing canals and inland waterways for the relief of the railroads and to facilitate commerce and the movement of war munitions.

SLOW IN EXECUTIONS.

President Wilson Wants Chance To Review Sentences.

Washington.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers—except in General Pershing's forces abroad—before the sentences of the courts-martial have been reviewed in Washington. Heretofore this has not been necessary in war time, but the President has made the rule that it may be made doubly sure that no injustice is done.

QUAKE WRECKS GUATEMALA.

Nearly Eighty Per Cent. Of City Demolished And Eighty Lives Lost.

Washington.—Eighty per cent. of Guatemala City was demolished by earthquakes which began December 25 and continued two days, the State Department was advised in a wireless dispatch from the American charge there. Forty deaths have been officially reported and thousands were homeless. Martial law has been established and good order prevailed.

ITALIAN CITY BOMBED.

Thirteen Persons Killed And Sixty Injured In Padua.

Rome. — Thirteen persons were killed and 60 others injured when the open city of Padua, in Northern Italy, was bombarded by enemy aviators, the war office announced. Treviso, Montebelluna and Castelfranco were also attacked. The art treasures in the densely populated section of Padua, where eight bombs were dropped, were not damaged.

MORE NURSES WANTED.

Washington.—Estimates based on an army of 1,500,000 men are that 37,500 nurses will be needed in the Army Nurse Corps. This means an enrollment increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. over the present membership of 3,800. To get enrollments some of the requirements are being waived.

NAVY NEEDS OFFICERS.

Class At Annapolis To Be Graduated In Advance.

Annapolis, Md.—According to information received in Annapolis the 1919 class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy will be graduated June 6, 1918, one year ahead of time, in order to meet the urgent needs of the Navy. There are about 225 members, but those who are to graduate will not be known until after the examination.

NO WAY TO EVADE THE INCOME TAX

EVERY GOOD AMERICAN EARNING FAIR LIVING WILL HELP TO PAY EXPENSES OF WAR.

RETURNS DUE BEFORE MARCH

Heavy Penalties Provided for Failure to File Them—Government Officials Will Be in Every County to Assist the Taxpayers.

Washington.—"Must I pay an income tax?"

That is the question that thousands of Americans are asking. The answer, in a general way, lies in this statement:

Every unmarried person having a net income of $1,000 or more, and every married person or head of a family having an income of $2,000 or more must file a return. These returns must be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue in the district in which the taxpayer lives or has his principal place of business between January 1 and March 1, 1918.

The man who thinks to evade this tax is making a serious error. Revenue officials will be in every county to check returns. Failure to make a correct return within the time specified involves heavy penalties.

"Net income" means gross income less certain deductions provided for by the act. The law defines income as profit, gain, wages, salary, commissions, money or its equivalent from professions, vocations, commerce, trade, rents, sales and dealings in property, real and personal, and interest from investments except interest from government bonds, or state, municipal township or county bonds. Incomes from service as guardian, trustee or executor; from dividends, pensions, royalties, or patents, or oil and gas wells, coal land, etc., are taxable.

Normal Rate Is 2 Per Cent.

The normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on net incomes above the amount of exemptions, which is $2,000 in the case of a married person or head of a family and $1,000 in the case of a single person. A married person or head of a family is allowed an additional exemption of $200 for each dependant child if under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because defective. The taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family if he is actually supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship or relationship by marriage, or if his duty to support such person is based on some moral or legal obligation.

Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year and taxes paid except income taxes and those assessed against local benefits are deductible. These and other points of the income tax section of the war revenue act will be fully explained by revenue officers who will visit every county in the United States between January 2 and March 1 to assist taxpayers in making out their returns.

Officers to Visit Every Locality.

Notice of their arrival in each locality will be given in advance through the press, banks and post offices. They will be supplied with income tax forms copies of which may be obtained also from collectors of internal revenue.

The bureau of internal revenue is seeking to impress upon persons subject to the tax the fact that failure to see this official in no way relieves them of the duty imposed by law to file their returns within the time specified.

The government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer is required to seek the government. Persons in doubt as to whether they are subject to the tax or not or as to how to make out their returns, will readily understand, therefore, that a visit to this official may mean the avoidance of later difficulties.

The penalty for failure to make the return on time is a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000, and in addition 50 per cent of the amount of the tax due. For making a false or fraudulent return, the penalty is a fine not to exceed $2,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and in addition 100 per cent of the tax evaded.

As to the Farmers.

The number of farmers who will pay income taxes has not been estimated by the government officials, but it is certain they will form a large percentage of the 6,000,000 persons assessed who never before have paid an income tax. The average farmer does not keep books but if he avails himself of the services of government experts who will be sent to aid him, it will not be difficult for him to ascertain the amount of his net income.

The farmer is making out his return may deduct depreciation in the value of property and machinery used in the conduct of his farm, and loss by fire, storm or other casualty, or by theft if not covered by insurance. Expenses actually incurred in farm operation may be deducted, but not family or living expense. Produce raised on the farm and traded for groceries, wearing apparel, etc., is counted as living expenditures and cannot be deducted.

Salaries paid by the state or a political subdivision of the state are exempt. A farmer holding the job of county supervisor, for instance, does not have to include his salary in his income tax return.

Little Willie Bolo.

The German campaign of corruption —Boloism, as it has been called—led Representative Dupre to say, in Baton Rouge:

"This Boloism, this getting at us indirectly, is a fiendish thing. It reminds me of little Willie.

"'My sister's feller kicked my dog yesterday,' said Willie, 'but I'll get even with him all right.'

"'How'll you get even?' said Willie's friend.

"'I'm goin' to mix quinine,' said Willie, 'with my sister's lip rouge.'"

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman)

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

—9—

The captain had spent weeks on the island. He had put all the results of his investigations into his letter to Donald. He described elaborately the structure of the monsters, tracing the modifications of the gills, air bladders, fins and flippers.

Lastly, he told Donald the secret of controlling them. And this was so amazing that MacBeard almost doubted it.

Unfortunately, two pages were missing, and these contained part of the instructions for keeping the monsters in subjection. And, what alarmed MacBeard, the manuscript ended with the statement that the irruption was not likely to prove of permanent injury to humanity, because—

However, MacBeard cared little for this in his supreme joy. His dreams took definite shape at last, rushing into the concrete with a violence that sent him into an ecstasy. He saw the man of the future, the superman, who was already at hand, irresistible by reason of his numbers, strength and cunning. And he saw himself, the ruler of a new world which had never heard of the eighth commandment.

Next morning he left Baltimore in his motorboat. It was constructed so as to be practically unsinkable, and he had stored it with provisions, gasoline and instruments. He had several weeks' supplies on board. He was dependent on no one.

He started northward at once, passed within a few miles of the F55 upon his course, and reached Fair island. When he set foot upon its rocky, lonely shores, he knew that at last his time had come. His revenge upon the race was ripening, and he meant to exercise it to the full.

His first act was to explore the island. He discovered with his plummets that Masterman had been correct in tracing the prolongation of the south spur of the continental shelf. He discovered that Fair island was the peak of a subterranean range ascending sharply from a great depth.

At a distance of about three hundred feet beneath the surface there was a sort of cup or crater in the mountain, teeming with unknown forms of submarine life.

He found the stores which had been left by the oil-ship, but there was no sign of any airplane. However, since MacBeard did not know that one was to have been sent, he did not expect to find one.

Stocking a cave with provisions, he made himself at home there, and at once set out to investigate the presence of Masterman's monsters.

CHAPTER VIII.

Donald's Diving Party.

Donald took a match from his silver box and struck it. The water had not penetrated—it burst into flame. He looked at his watch and saw that it was half past eight.

"It must be growing daylight above," he said to Davies. "I am sure that the beasts are gone. I think I'll go up and see whether I can start the engines."

"Let me go, sir," said the middy.

"You will remain here in charge," said Donald. "Give me your back, Clouts!"

Hoisting himself upon the shoulders of the sailor, Donald clambered up the pipe and reached the passage above. There was a stench of fishy bodies, but he was certain that the monsters were gone.

He ascended the ladder into the conning tower and threw off the hatch. Instantly a gust of fresh air, driving in, made him reel dizzily. He realized that he had been breathing the depleted, vitiated atmosphere of the torpedo room all night.

He waited till he had recovered; then he unfastened the door and clambered out upon the deck, which lay almost level with the surface of the ocean.

He found that the F55 was stranded upon a shelving beach that extended from the Fair island rocks. The tide was rising, and they would soon be afloat. An immense elation filled his heart as he realized that the horrors of the night were past.

From the electric engines he went to the petrol motors. These appeared to be in good order. The oil fuel was low, but there seemed to be a sufficiency to take the F55 to Lerwick without the necessity of delaying in order to search for a deposit on the island. The run would be of a few hours only, and Donald was anxious not to delay. Davies and he and Clouts could manage the boat during the brief journey, and there would be no need of the electric engines, since no danger was apprehended which might necessitate their submerging.

During his journey about the boat he convinced himself that the sailors had been dragged overboard. This was more merciful for the survivors. There was not a trace of any of the seven who had died.

Donald went back to the torpedo room escape hatch.

"You can all come up," he called. "The coast's clear and the sun is shining."

The people below needed no second invitation. One by one they came scrambling out—Clouts and Davies helping Ida between them. She seemed bewildered by the day, and advanced unsteadily toward Donald.

"What was it, dear?" she asked. "I don't know whether I have been delirious since my rescue, but I thought the most dreadful thing had happened. Tell me truly, Donald!"

"It is not necessary, dear," he answered. "We shall be in Lerwick this afternoon, and you need never think about yesterday all your life."

"You need not tell me, of course," she answered. "But I thought some sea-beasts, something unknown before, something half human, attacked us in the boat, and afterward the sailors here."

She saw by his face that she had guessed correctly.

"And invisible, Donald?"

"Transparent, dear. Nothing that we cannot cope with, now that we have taken measures against surprise. And they have gone now."

"I am not afraid of them if you are with me, Donald," she answered, stepping out bravely beside him.

Donald turned to the middy.

"Davies," he said, "I am going to try to make the run to Lerwick at once. I think that it will be best for Miss Kennedy to remain in the conning tower, where she will be safest. Clouts will run the engines, and you will take up your post at the diving station to look after the vertical rudders. We are awash now, and shall have to rise a little more."

"Aye, aye, sir!" said Clouts, hurrying off toward the petrol engines.

"Do you know, Davies," said Donald as they remained together for a minute or two, "I have a theory about those beasts."

"What, sir?" inquired the middy.

"Well, I remember that yesterday they seemed to attack us more savagely when the sun went down, or at least when the fog made the air obscure. And last night there was a moon. It occurs to me that possibly they can't bear light. Of course that would be natural, and they left us about the time the moon rose. So if they are nocturnal in their habits that would account for our immunity now. If I am right, we are learning their limitations fast."

"You're right, sir," replied the middy with conviction. "Only—"

"We'll have some information to carry back then, Davies, besides a scare. And it looks as if humanity won't have to fight so very hard to save itself. I beg your pardon—you were going to say something?"

"I was thinking, sir, that they seemed to go when the whistle blew."

"What whistle, Davies?"

"That one note that sounded like—I can't remember what it was like, but I know I've heard a sound like that before, only much softer."

"So have I," answered Donald, musing. "Well, get to your post, Davies. Raise her a trifle, then lock the rudder and come into the conning tower to take care of Miss Kennedy." He

Stocking a Cave With Provisions, He Made Himself at Home There.

returned to the girl. "Miss Kennedy, I don't think you have met Lieutenant Davies," he said formally. "Now, Davies, I'll go and help Clouts with the engines. Don't be alarmed to be alone for a minute or two, Ida."

The middy saluted, and went to his post at the diving station. Already the F55 was throbbing with the vibration of the engines, and the sound was the most grateful that their ears could have imagined.

"Don't open the doors," said Donald, kissing Ida hastily.

He was off, and the girl remained alone within the tower of steel. She glanced about her in dismay. It felt like a steel prison. She felt the floor quivering, and then it began to dip. The sea splashed the observation port. Quickly the green translucency that followed gave place to darkness. Ida slipped on the tipping floor. Donald ran in; she heard him calling to her through the darkness, and felt his arms grope for her.

"It's all right, dear," he said hastily. "Davies has probably got tangled up with the diving rudders. It's a bit stiff for him to handle alone. It doesn't mean anything particular—"

But Ida could read the fear in his voice, and she knew that it meant everything. The diving apparatus had, in fact, jammed when the F55 grounded upon the beach, and the rudder had become twisted. Under Davies' hands it had been released, and had worked in the wrong direction.

With her bow pointing downward at an angle of 30 degrees. The F55 sank until her nose dug into the ooze 300 feet beneath the surface, into the cup-shaped crater of the submarine peak.

Then, slowly settling under the weight of the water, the stern followed, and the little craft remained submerged on the seabed. Darkness covered her. The inmates felt their eardrums throb under the pressure.

At the first indication of danger Clouts had contrived to shut off the petrol engines. That alone prevented an explosion when the sea rushed through the aft escape hatch.

Fortunately, the after part of the ship remained above the surface for a few moments after the bow went under, and only a couple of sweeping seas came in. Short as the period of respite was, it enabled Donald and Clouts to grasp the hatch and replace it. They fought in a deluge of water that swept them from their feet and dashed them, half stunned, against the walls of the engine room. But they got the hatch into place.

Clouts came in, and presently Davies joined them. He began to stammer brokenly, but Donald laid his hand in kindly fashion on the lad's shoulder.

"You are not to blame, Davies," he said. "It was my own fault for trying to run the old boat instead of putting you all ashore. No doubt the vertical-rudder blades are bent and fouled the rocks. Now we've got to think, and harder than we have ever thought before."

"We ain't a-going to drown like rats in traps, sir," said Sam Clouts heartily.

"Not if I know it, Clouts," Donald returned. "Now, first, it isn't possible to adjust the rudder, and we can't rise without it. That's self-evident. I think. We are comparatively safe for some time to come, because we have just taken on a supply of natural air, and we haven't opened the air-flasks yet. But, of course, it means only two days' respite."

"If I might say so, sir," said Clouts, "it means that we must put on the diving suits."

"You're right," answered Donald. "We aren't in a hopeless position by any means if we manage to keep our heads. Miss Kennedy, we'll get you out of here in a jiffy if you don't mind getting your feet wet.

"You see," he continued, in explanation, "fortunately—very fortunately for us—we have the new Siebert diving apparatus aboard, which was to have been used for a special purpose in connection with our work for the government."

"One moment, sir," said Davies. "Have you a match?"

Donald handed him one of the few that remained. Davies struck it, looked at the depth meter, and whistled expressively.

"Two hundred and eighty feet, sir," he said in a low tone.

"Yes, that was about what I imagined," replied Donald. "It is about as much as the old F55 would stand without buckling."

"But two hundred is the extreme limit of deep-sea diving, sir," Davies protested.

"The Siebert apparatus is especially devised for going deeper than that," returned Donald. "In fact, Siebert himself went down to six hundred, though he was all in when he came up. You see, Davies, the new factor in the Siebert dress is that it has a compensating pressure. I didn't specialize on it, but I understand it is a sort of internal oxygen arrangement, compressed, which partly neutralizes the pressure outside. It has enough compressed oxygen to last six hours.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARCTIC RELICS ARE FOUND

Records Left by Explorers More Than Fifty Years Ago Brought Back by Crocker Land Expedition.

Records left by various explorers in the frozen North, some of them more than half a century old, brought back by Donald B. MacMillan, head of the Crocker land expedition, who recently returned, are on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Among the records is a silk lining of a cap worn by Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the American explorer, left by him at Rensselaer Harbor in 1853. It is marked with a leaden bullet "O. K." There is also a paper containing a record of Doctor Kane's life in the North, cut with a knife, owing to a scarcity of writing materials.

There are also records left by Rear Admiral Peary, including a bit of an American flag, left in 1906 at the top of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A packet of letters left in a cache at Cape Isabella in 1876 by Capt. Allan Young for Sir George Nare's expedition was also found by MacMillan. The Nare party left its mark only 20 feet from the cache where the letters were found, but departed without discovering them.

Infants' Food to Shells.

When Mr. Lloyd George in England undertook to organize the ministry of munitions a glazier began to stamp out cartridge clips, says the World's Work; a manufacturer of music rolls used his equipment to make gauges; a concern engaged before the war in preparing infants' food began delivering plugs for shells; an advertising agency manufactured shell adapters; watchmakers began adjusting fuses; a manufacturer of baking machinery became a contractor for six-inch high explosive shells; a jewelry house devoted itself exclusively to periscopes; a phonograph concern sent millions of delicate shell parts to the assembling stations; a firm which made nothing but sheep-shearing machinery started turning out shell cases; a cream separator factory manufactured shell primers. Among other producers of finished shells were candlemakers, flour mills, tobacco manufacturers, siphon makers and the manufacturers of sporting goods.

Code of Beauty.

Our code and schedule of beauty is, I often feel, a very formal affair. Either we are afraid or ashamed to differ from received opinions, or we have never thought of revising the code we adopted in our youth, or we do not really look at things, or we do not care about beauty at all.—A. C. Benson.

They Come High.

A North Vernon youngster had several clerks in a local grocery guessing the other day when she called for a quarter's worth of hypocrites. Later it was learned that she wished 25 cents worth of apricots.—Indianapolis News.

What's Going On in Maryland

Tax Assessors Have Hard Task.

Annapolis—

A hard task awaits the commissioners in the several counties in making an assessment of personal property, a task which follows the reassessment of real property, now nearing completion in tabulation.

The commissioners tried to duck the task, but the Tax Commissioner has held them up to it. They object to prying into the private affairs of their friends and neighbors. They are apprehensive of the sacrifice of personal and political friendship.

The Tax Commission has issued rules for the guidance of the assessors. Here are some of the extracts that tell of what is to come:

If the County Commissioners consider that the valuations returned by the property owners are too low, they must notify the owners of valuations suggested to the board and give the owner an opportunity to be heard before making an assessment. Notices in these cases are to be mailed to the property owners and must give five clear days notice to the owners of the property to be assessed.

If there is no response make a valuation of his personal property estimated upon the best information obtainable and sufficiently adequate to embrace all of his personal property, and in this event send a notice as directed, and enter the assessment as therein directed, or

Have a personal investigation made by the Supervisor of Assessments, or a Special Assessor, and make a valuation upon the report of the Supervisor or Special Assessor. Send notice as directed, or summon the owner of personal property to appear before you on a certain day, administer the oath to him and interrogate him in regard to his ownership of personal property. From this testimony make a valuation. No notice is required if the County Commissioners determine upon an assessment while the owner is present.

Farming implements of farmers are exempt from taxation to the extent of $300 and that amount must be deducted from the assessed value thereof.

The Tax Commission has adopted the following general rule for the assessment of automobiles, motor-vehicles, etc.

First year in use, 66 2-3 per cent. of catalogue price; second year in use, 50 per cent. of catalogue price; third year in use, 40 per cent. of catalogue price; fourth year in use, 30 per cent. of catalogue price, and after the fourth year according to the judgment of the County Commissioners. This general rule is subject to modification in exceptional circumstances.

The market value at the time of assessment is the proper basis for assessing bonds, evidences of debt, shares of stock of foreign corporations, etc., under Questions Nos. 17 and 18 of the Notice and Schedule.

Each commissioner of a county having three commissioners shall receive five dollars per day for actual services rendered in connection with the assessment of personal property in their county and the county commissioners of counties having more than three commissioners shall each receive three dollars per day for actual services rendered in the assessment of such property.

Higher Tax On Motortrucks.

Because of the great damage wrought within the past two years to the state roads by the big motor-trucks, legislation will be asked to either prohibit these from using the macadam and dirt roads or to compel them to pay a license that will in a measure compensate the state for the damage caused.

Two years ago a bill was considered which aimed to prevent treshing machines from going over these roads because they cut deep furrows in the yielding material with which they were covered, but the farmers feared that the manufacturers would refuse to ship any more if the law was passed and so they killed it. It is possible that this measure may come up again, but there has been no agitation in this direction.

There is, however, strong opposition developing to the big trucks, which pay very little more than the smaller ones and some action is expected to be taken which will minimize the damage. It is now realized that the state made a great mistake in failing to build all of the roads of concrete. While the first cost would have been much greater, the maintenance expense would have been very much less. Indeed, it has been calculated that the saving in repairs could have exceeded the interest charges on the total amount expended.

However, now that the roads have been built, it is proposed to protect them as much as possible and to compel those responsible for the destruction wrought to pay for the damage they caused.

State Senator Campbell strongly favors an increase in the license fees now paid by the big trucks.

There will be other important legislation sought by the Automobile Commissioner. He will ask a larger appropriation so he may be enabled to enlarge his force and prevent violations of the laws.

The Christmas Red Cross drive to increase Carroll county's membership to 5,028 went over the top with several branches still working. The total Christmas members reported are 6,185, exclusive of the previous enrollment of 2,143, making a grand total of 8,328. Snow-bound roads in the rural districts delayed the canvass somewhat and the campaign was continued until New Year's Eve. Carroll's total population is only 35,000, so that nearly one person in four is a member of the Red Cross.

Old Harford County Records.

Echoes of the Americans' struggle for liberty in 1776 have been found by War Department officials in their search of the records of Harford county, Maryland, in connection with perfecting title to the new army proving ground. A detached document in the clerks' files dated 1776 sets forth the names of 15 citizens of the region who refused to sign a Declaration of Independence, said to have been among the first moves in that direction by the American colonists. The reasons given in refusing to sign present a vivid picture of the perturbed state of mind of the colonists. The document reads:

"Benj. Herbert, Jr., refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Richard T. Hargrove refuses to sign through religious principles.

"William Wilson, son of John, refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Benj. Harboard refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Michael Boser don't sign by reason he signed before.

"Thomas Gilbert don't sign by reason he don't chose.

"Thomas West don't sign by reason it is a mystery to him.

"Philip Cummins don't by reason he don't understand the matter.

"John Ward don't sign by reason the Congress don't sign and by reason he thinks that if the English gain the day then the Congress and the great people will turn the scale and say the commonality of people forced them to stand in opposition to the English.

"John Clark don't sign by no reason he can give.

"Ephraim Arnold don't sign for fear it would fetch him into a scrape.

"Isaac Penrose don't sign for reason he don't chose to fight for liberty and never will.

"Benj. Fleetwood refuses to sign. He says he will go in a vessel; will not fight by land.

"Samuel Gallion says if he should sign he may fetch on himself that he cannot go through.

"Richard Spencer says he cannot write nor read and shall not sign any paper."

Money To Run Legislature.

By reason of the inauguration of the budget system the General Assembly may find itself in a predicament should it be found necessary to employ more help at the coming session. The last legislature appropriated only $125,000 to pay the expenses of the legislature, this amount being predicated on that provided for 1916 and no provision was made for a possible deficiency. In the effort to economize the lawmakers cut to the bone at the last session, and so deep was this cut that there was not sufficient help toward the close to do the work.

This was particularly true of the Senate, where the clerical force was unable to meet the demands of the senators. As a result employes were switched from pillar to post, while many of the senators protested against being obliged to write their letters or pay outsiders themselves. Until this session the legislature could meet any additional demands by passing a deficiency bill. Under the new system this cannot be done unless provision is made in the tax levy.

About the only other way to meet any expense not anticipated but which may be found necessary, is by creating a legislative contingent fund or having that set aside for the Governor increased and then have the Executive meet a possible deficiency. It is more than probable that this question will be taken up for consideration by the financial committees who will confer with the Governor.

A fire which broke out in Vienna between 2 and 3 o'clock the other morning, destroyed the Vienna Bank of the Eastern Shore Trust Company, the Vienna Opera House, the store of J. D. Bell & Son and three dwellings Aid was asked from the Cambridge fire company, but through a misunderstanding the Cambridge company did not respond. The Salisbury Fire Department was then called and responded promptly. The fire had by that time made such headway that it was difficult to stop it, but by the good work of the firemen the flames were soon checked.

A three weeks' drive in the interest of the social morality work of the War Work Council of the Young Woman's Christian Association will be begun in the state this week. The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of a joint committee representing the National War Work Council and the Social Morality Commission. It will be directed by Dr. Mabel Ulrich, of Minneapolis, who will deliver a series of lectures on "Patriotic Womanhood."

Fire destroyed the Mehrling building in the heart of the business section of Brunswick, and damaged adjoining property to a considerable extent. The loss is between $20,000 and $25,000. The firemen were handicapped for a long time because of a frozen water system and the flames could not be fought until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came to the rescue with its water supply.

Dr. Clifford Morrough Stelle, about 64 years old, died suddenly at his home, in Cordova. Dr. Stelle was in the best of health when he retired. A few hours later he was found dead.

George Jacob Buckey, a well-known Fredericktonian, died at his home there, aged 89 years. For 10 years Mr. Buckey was in the Appraiser's Department in Baltimore.

Mrs. Streett, wife of John M. Streett, a prominent business man of Cumberland, was so badly burned while assisting in serving breakfast to a guest at her home, that it is feared she will not recover. Mrs. Streett was standing with her back to the fire conversing. The dress was ignited and before the blaze could be extinguished her clothing was burned off. The flames ate deep into the flesh, and it is feared by the attending physicians that the arteries have been burned.

DAIRY FACTS

WHAT MAKES YELLOW BUTTER

Real Source and Nature of Natural Color Found by Dairy Department of Missouri College.

Everybody likes yellow milk and butter, but sometimes the color is absent. This absence is especially noticeable in butter. Chemists investigated the cause of this variation in color as long ago as 1830, but it remained for the dairy department of the University of Missouri college of agriculture to determine the real source and nature of the natural color of dairy products. Three years of investigation not only showed the cause of the natural color but made clear the nature and source of the yellow color that is found in the body fat of cattle. The color in the tallow is exactly the same as that found in butter. Cows that give yellow butter have yellow body fat, while those which give a whiter butter have whiter body fat.

The coloring matter in both cases is carotin, so-called since it was first found in carrots. The yellow color in milk and butter is not made by the animal but comes from the feed. This coloring substance is found in all green leaves, which accounts for the yellow butter in summer. By continued feeding of feeds free from coloring matter it was possible, in the experiments conducted by the Missouri college of agriculture, to obtain white butter from a Jersey cow. As a result of the work a list of feeds that will give yellow butter and those that will not is available.

ABORTION DOES GREAT HARM

Disease Disappears Automatically Provided No New Susceptible Animals Are Added.

(By H. C. NEVIUS, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Contagious abortion does much damage in some herds. It has been found that infected cows do not continue to abort. When it first breaks out in the herd a considerable number usually throw their calves. During the second year the abortions will be less, and the third year the cases will be few. In this way the disease disappears automatically, provided that no new susceptible animals are added to the herd. Disposing of the cows that have aborted and buying new ones usually results in prolonging the disease in the herd. The contagious abortion germs are often spread by the bull, so great care need be exercised in purchasing a sire to make sure that he is free from the contagion and also not to allow him to serve cows that are affected.

GOOD JUDGES OF DAIRY COW

Training Enables Farmer to Make Few Mistakes in Buying Stock and Building Up Herd.

Successful dairymen are nearly always good judges of dairy stock. Training in judging cattle enables one, first, to make few mistakes in buying stock; second, to get better prices for

High-Producing Guernsey.

animals he has to sell; and, third, to breed more skillfully, thus building up a profitable herd in the shortest possible time.

Judging receives such prominence at shows and fairs that the casual observer sometimes carries away the idea that it is a field for experts rather than for the practical farmer. This is an incorrect conclusion. Practically everyone who handles dairy cattle is benefited by studying the art of judging cattle.

WATER NECESSARY FOR COWS

Often Profitable to Use Tank Heaters With Dairy Cattle to Keep Up Good Milk Flow.

Dairy cattle should be given water free from ice. This is necessary if they are to drink freely and often, and the dairy cow must take in plenty of water if she is to keep up her milk flow. It will often pay to use tank heaters with the dairy cattle where it would not pay to use them in the fattening pens, due to the limiting influence which the amount of water taken has upon the amount of fat produced.

BETTER TO RAISE PUREBREDS

Excellent Prices Obtained by Cornell College of Agriculture for Holstein Bulls.

Does it pay to raise purebred stock? The college of agriculture at Cornell recently sold at auction one Holstein bull for $1,500 and three of his brothers for a total of $1,200. The bull who sired these four youngsters cost only $1,200.

Dogs and Cows.

Better run a dairy without a dog than have one that is irritable to the cows. Many kicking cows are caused by the dogs nipping at their heels.

Nerve Is Needed.

Buying grain to feed cows is a matter that takes considerable nerve at the present prices on the market.

Weak Digestive System.

Naturally the digestive system of the young calf is weak and is very easy to upset.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 6

JOHN PREPARES THE WAY FOR JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world.—John 1:29.

PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—Thou shalt call his name Jesus: For it is he that shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1:21.

INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Heralds of the king.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Isa. 40:3-5; Mal. 3:1-3; Luke 3:5-25; 39-80; Matt. 3:1-17; Luke 3:1-9; John 1:19-42.

The first lesson for this year marks the introduction of The Improved Uniform series of International Sunday School Lessons. This series has grown out of several years of frank discussion and the presentation of many proposed lesson schemes. It is an effort to conserve the benefits of the uniform system of lessons with the desire to adapt the lessons as thoroughly as possible to the modern pedagogical idea of graded instruction for the various departments of the school: an attempt to provide for the whole school as thorough and as teachable a uniform lesson idea as possible.

Special topics and special memory verses and additional scriptural material have been designated wherever it has been deemed possible whereby to make the lessons more helpful to the pupils of different departments. It is the beginning of an eight-year cycle, chosen with the view first, of incorporating several short topical courses in addition to the usual series on the chronological basis, and second the committee had in mind the desirability of more frequent survey of the entire Bible with varying methods of approach than is possible under a six-years cycle. Finally, to harmonize in the period of the cycle the newly adopted quadrennial conventions of the International Sunday School association. Where no topic, memory verse or additional material is indicated for inter-departments of schools, it is intended that uniform material should be employed for such departments.

Occasionally the general title and lesson may be found to be more helpful than the special topics or additional material as indicated for a given department. Sunday school leaders frankly acknowledge that this new plan is an experiment. It is hoped, however, that the long continued controversies over graded lessons, extra-biblical material and uniform lessons may find a solution in this newer plan.

Mark's Gospel pictures Jesus as the servant; therefore, it makes no reference whatever to his genealogy. The key-word to this gospel is the word "straightway," which is used more than forty times, and it is a suggestion as regards the obedience of a servant.

I. Introduction (vv. 1-3). The beginning of the gospel is meant the beginning of the blessed story as told by the evangelist, Mark. Note it is a fulfilment of prophecy (Mal. 3:1; Isa. 40:3). Mark is here more particularly referring to Isaiah. This is the period in the life of Christ between his temple experience and the day of his baptism, when he first entered publically into the real history of Israel. Jesus must needs have a herald, even as an earthly king is announced before his arrival. Christ himself is the living word (John 1:1), though the voice which announces him is the voice of a man—John the Baptizer. The baptism of John was unto repentance and the remission of sins. It must not be confused with Christian baptism. Some interesting questions arise as to the life of Jesus before this event—his religious habits (Luke 4:16); his attitude toward the word of God and its prophecies (Luke 4:17-21); the work he had been doing in Nazareth (Mark 6:3).

II. The Baptizer. (vv. 4-9). To know what kind of a man John was, we must look up Mark 1:6 and Matt. 3:4. His religious convictions are interesting also. They were a matter of his heart (Luke 3:8), a thing of his daily life (Luke 3:10). He was a man who held to a strict moral standard (Mark 6:18). His method and his message were a protest and a warning as well as a preparation. Repentance is not remission of sin (I John 1:9). John demanded "fruit" which should accompany repentance (Matt. 3:8, 9). His message was not national but individual and his suggestion (Matt. 3:10-12) of future punishment for wrong-doing is only exceeded by the words of our Lord himself.

III. The Baptism (vv. 10, 11). Baptism is always an emblem, a symbol. (See Matt. 3:11; Luke 3:6; Mark 1:8; Rom. 6:4.) It is a public identification, a public consecration and confession of faith. Jesus Christ himself took the place of sinners (II Cor. 5:21).

While this lesson is a lesson of the herald who preceded our Lord, who came to prepare the way and to usher in his kingdom, still there is the other side which we cannot forget, and in teaching this lesson we must emphasize, the character of the king whom John came to herald.

Presence Not Vital.

Cholly (keeping an appointment)—"I'm a bit too early, am I not?" Ethel (sweetly)—"Yes. We were just leaving without you!"—Life.

Ancient Olives.

Eight of the olive trees in the historic Garden of Olives, near Jerusalem, are believed to be over 1,000 years old.

Daily Thought.

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck the flower, safety.—Shakespeare.

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COTTON VS. WHEAT

DIXIE cotton already past the 30 cent mark on its triumphant march to the 40 cent goal! Perhaps to help out the shirtless, sockless poor in these pinching hard times, these patriotic Southern planters may make it a half dollar.

But if the Yankee farmer's wheat or corn dares lift its nose above the bare profit figures of $2.00, smash it down with a Democratic embargo!

This palpably unfair, partisan discrimination in favor of Southern cotton is the second chapter in this Administration's coddling, whose first assay was when the President and the whole Democratic press, hat in hand, were importuning all creation—especially north of Mason and Dixon's line—to "buy a bale of cotton, please, to give the poor Southern planter a lift!"

For over a generation the poor Yankee farmer has been raising wheat and corn at or below cost, but it never occurred to these lovers of farming interests, i. e. Southern farming interests—to help him out! Not indeed, but they hasten to hobble him with an embargo ball and chain! Let the Yankee farmer sweat to give the prosperous Southern planter cheap breadstuffs!

THE NEW WOMAN

THE time-honored masculine bray used to be that Woman's proper and only sphere was the home—to rock the cradle her sole and highest function. No doubt, But today she rocks the cradle with one hand and the world with the other!

There issued, three and a half years ago, out of the Black Forest of Germany, a huge ravening Wild Beast, and his ferocious jaws, dripping with human gore, are eager yet to devour the nations.

Men alone were not able to stop the furious monster, and Woman's help was asked. And nobly has she responded! Grace Ellery Channing, lately returned to her American home, after a long sojourn in France and England, says the most wonderful fact of this war is the destructions of the delusion that war is man's business.

Although admiring the valor and heroism of Belgians, Frenchmen and Englishmen, she was most impressed by the

"superb conduct of the womanhood of Europe who have everywhere given proof of fitness and capacity for citizenship, most especially by their sublime sense of public duty given without thought of reward."

And this self-sacrificing devotion to Home and Country too, is winning for her, even in Tory England, every one of those rights, civil and political, which for many centuries man's injustice had denied her.

Now, even the dullest male wit is discovering that Woman possesses faculties in every way equal to his own, and that besides, God has endowed her with still other noble qualities not bestowed upon him.

Indeed, in this awful struggle, in all its manifold fields of labor, there is no task of brain or brawn to which she has been called, that has not been superbly done. Why, even Englishmen admit that but for her soft palms also assuming a share in the huge task of the nation's defence, the Hun would before this have been at the gate!

So, too, Woman has repeatedly shown the highest political wisdom and skill. Here is an instance of such political sagacity exhibited by a former editor of The Transcript now a citizen and voter in the state of California, Miss Mary Florence Burris, whose brilliant work both on our editorial and local pages, is well remembered by many of our readers.

After the late national election, Collier sent out to California their most expert political writer to learn the true cause of Hughes' amazing defeat in that state.

The Transcript found that Colliers' diagnosis was identical with an earlier one written by Miss Burris to a friend, namely, that this dismal collapse of that Republican stronghold was due to Mr. Hughes' own blunders in his visit thither, aided by certain bewhiskered local fool Bourbons.

The Transcript takes great pleasure in paying this tribute to its whilom editor whose able pen, had she cared to use it more widely in the domain of Letters, would have won her both money and fame—though as to the first, our readers will be gratified to know that her own good Scotch wit and industry have otherwise amassed a comfortable fortune for her in the Golden State.

We had the good fortune to hear read a sketch of her own table guests, a delightful bit of character portroyal worthy the author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" himself. But that this charming brochure met the same fate as that which befell Carlyle's first MS of his "French Revolution," loaned to his friend Hallam, our readers would have shared with us the pleasure of its perusal.

The Transcript takes the liberty in memory of Auld Lang Syne to send its former editor this New Year greeting, meanwhile indulging the hope that perchance at some later day its readers may renew their enjoyment, at least occasionally, of the effusions from her spicy pen.

Cliff and Cave Dwellers.

The cliff dwellers knew nothing of the use of metals. Their knives were made from the bones of the deer, highly polished and very sharp. Their household utensils consisted of pottery jars and casks made of fiber and covered with a substance resembling modern varnish. Although the earliest cliff dwellers were prehistoric, cave livers have existed in almost every age of the world. The ancient Horites derived their name from their practice of living in caverns and subterranean abodes.

Thought Kept Him Alive.

Murphy was making his first trip across the Atlantic, and he felt unspeakably awful. He failed to connect the fact of his being on the briny ocean for the first time with his agony. The doctor came to him as he tossed about in his berth. "Cheer up, man," he said heartily. "I know you're feeling rotten, but you're not going to die." Murphy opened horrified eyes. "Not going to die?" he wailed. "Faith, doctor, I thought I was! That was the only thing that kept me alive."

Wedding Train Puller.

Viola had been to see Aunt Mary's beautiful church wedding and was much interested in the duties of the little train bearer. The next day Viola was seen marching in the yard with an old lace curtain draped from her head, and little Jim was holding it up. When she was asked what they were playing, Viola replied: "Oh, we is just getting married. I'se the bride and he's the train puller."

Great Burma Rice Crop.

Burma is the world's largest producer of rice and, though less than a tenth of the crop is exported, even then her exports constitute more than half the rice which comes into international trade. The Burma rice crop averages twenty-eight million tons a year, and upwards of two and one-half million tons are exported.

Feminine Nature.

Feminine nature, fortunately, remains about the same from generation to generation and, while we have no reliable statistics at hand at the moment, we do not believe that the higher education of women has resulted in any appreciable diminution in the world's supply of giggling.—Ohio State Journal.

Height of Clouds.

Thunderstorm clouds are very variable in height—from 500 to 2,000 feet. The clouds in thunderstorms may be very deep—from two to five miles and more—hence the appearance as to distance is very deceptive. Cumulus clouds are intermediate, and generally occupy a position from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the earth.

Trees in Greenland.

Lofty trees once grew in Greenland and nearly all of the inhospitable northern lands. Trees of the same sorts as are growing today are found as fossil remains in countries where the climate is now so harsh that scarcely any tree will grow even a few inches high.

Embarrassment.

In all probability there is no state of embarrassment more acute than that which is suffered by the bald man who has to sit through a long sermon based on the text: "Even the hairs of your head are numbered."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wasting Her Time.

"What do you think of a man who would spend his evening with his arm around the back of a girl's chair?" "Looks like wasting the girl's time. I'd let him spend the evening with the chair."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ready for Tomorrow.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; care, worry, sorrow, even fear and doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. This day for all that is good and fair!—Emerson

Charred WICKS

Why? You have an old pair of scissors handy. You keep snipping a little here, a little there, trying to keep the flame even. The same thing every evening; but don't blame it all on the wick. If you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

instead of ordinary kerosene, you won't have charred wicks. There's a great difference in kerosenes. Rayolight Oil is so perfectly refined and scientifically purified that it always gives a sure, true light and an even, steady heat without smoking, sputtering or any nasty burny odors. Results like that are *worth* being particular about. *Insist* on getting Rayolight Oil. You'll always find it at stores that display the sign: "Atlantic Rayolight Oil for Sale Here." That store is a good place to deal regularly, too.

It's a scientific fact that, of any artificial light, a kerosene lamp is the most restful and pleasing to the eyes.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

PERFECTION Smokeless Oil Heaters

Make cold rooms nice and comfortable regardless of the weather. Quick, radiant heat at the strike of a match. See them at your dealer's—$4.50 to $6.50.

Rayo Lamps
The always reliable Light makers. Handsome ... for every room. Give a clean, bright light. Ideal for ... Your dealer has them.

Rayo Lanterns
Safest and best. Give a piercing, far-reaching light on the darkest night. Durable construction. Oil founts never leak. At your dealer's, 60c up.

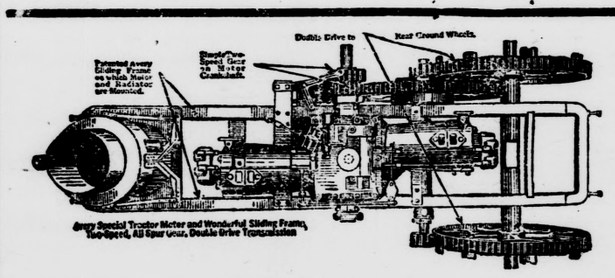
An Aid to Progress

Business success today is as dependent upon extensive knowledge and capable judgement as upon adequate capital to meet its financial requirements.

An association with this Institution means much more than a mere bank depositing and borrowing connection.

It brings to the solution of financial problems and the furtherance of business plans the extensive knowledge, helpful advice and willing assistance of our Officers.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Edward Ladley, Cashier.



"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have toworry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

AVERY—The Tractor That Burns ALL the Kerosene

Avery Tractors don't merely run on Kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equiped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company
Distributors of Avery Machinery
Easton, Maryland

TRACTOR PLOWS AVERY PEORIA, ILL. MOTOR CULTIVATORS AND THRESHERS

NOTICE—DIVIDEND

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.
Middletown, Delaware, Dec. 22, 1917.
The board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1-2 PER CENT) for the last six months, payable on and after January 1st, 1918.
W. K. BETTS, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Middletown, Delaware, Dec. 11, 1917
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 1st, 1918.
EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

Stock Taking Notice

AT THE close of the biggest Holiday season we have ever had——thanks to the very generous patronage of our buyers——we find ourselves so busy at the big yearly job of Taking Account of Stock, that we are forced to omit our usual advertisement.

But as a result of this Stock Taking a large assortment of fine, saleable Goods of every description, which will be sold at

Very Great Reductions

Odds and Ends, Remnants, Articles Slightly mussed during the Holiday rush, or articles damaged only to a trifling extent that in no way really affects their wear or looks, sizes a little out of the commmon;—these and other reasons will throw many excellent things on our Bargain Table, and give a rare chance to get new first-class articles at nominal prices.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Why Gates Half-Sole Tires Outware Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part to you--the tread of the Gates Half-Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

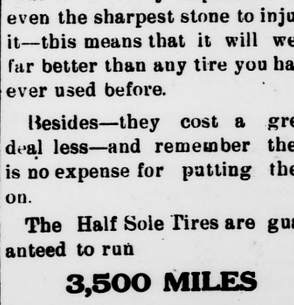
B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receiv orders from automobile owners.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508



OUR DRUGS ARE HIGH IN QUALITY

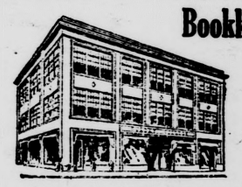
Our clerks efficient, courteos and painstaking. Our aim is to please our patrons at all times, and our reward is the prestige we have won in this neighborhood. Let us serve you promply and satisfactorily.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

ATTENTION!
Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing o. 32 N. Moore St, N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach. ete, where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Railroad or water front facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small Town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.
32 North Moore Street . . New York, N. Y



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

SIFTING OUT THE SLACKERS

Hospital Assistant, Threatening to Cook Alive One Patient to Obtain Grease, Reduces Sick Call.

Stories of how to outwit impostors who report sick in order to loaf in hospitals are among the oldest traditions of the medical branches of all airies, says a writer in a medical journal. A fourteenth-century collection of anecdotes shows that the malignerer was known in those days and Cardinal de Bari, who had a hospital at Verceil, found its resources were being exhausted by men of this type. He sent one of his subordinates to investigate. This man, Petrillo by name, who was something of a humorist, dressed himself in the robes of a physician and assembled all the patients for an examination of their wounds. Then he gravely said: "There is clearly but one remedy needed for the cure of ulcers of this character, and that is an ointment made of human grease. This very day I intend, in consequence, to draw by lot one from among you, who will be plunged alive into boiling water and cooked for the salvation of all." Seized by fear, all the patients made haste to report themselves fully recovered from their ulcers, and consequently there was room in the hospital for those who really needed care.

Physicians today, by the use of similar ruses, have discovered many "hospital slackers."

FISHING A MECHANICAL ART

Outfit Consists of Net, Rope and Pulley—All Operator Need Do Is to Turn Crank.

Most operations nowadays can be performed by machinery. Time was when the best sport in angling was obtained by the use of a rope, with patience at one end and a suitable bait at the other. The Wide World Magazine gives a revised edition of this plan. Here it is in all its simplicity:

You hang an immense four-cornered net on a rope which passes over a pulley, turn a handle, and drop the net into the sea. After a time, which may vary according to the mood you are in and the quality of the tobacco you are smoking, you wind up the net and look into it. If it is empty, you let the handle go a few turns, and drop the net into the sea again; if it contains any fish you draw it and bag them. In this way you reduce fishing to a mechanical art. When you haul up this huge net from the briny deep and find by the aid of a telescope that it contains one tiny, solitary fish—as was our case—after many unsuccessful "casts," you rejoice with joy unspeakable and call in your neighbors to the feast.

The King's Beard.

An interesting story is told in connection with the Swedish actor, Ferrasi, who was called upon to take the part of Oscar I in a play under that name at Stockholm, Sweden. The actor was ordered by the director of the opera to make up with a full beard, but during one of the intermissions he hunted up the director and told him that Oscar I never wore such a beard. "What kind of a beard did he have, then?"

To this Ferrasi replied, "Mustache and goatee, like Napoleon III."

"How do you know that?"

The conclusive reply was offered, "From my postage-stamp collection."

The change was made and at the second performance the public noticed with astonishment how King Oscar had altered the cut of his beard. To stamp collectors it is hardly necessary to point out that Mr. Ferrasi secured his information by looking up the issue of Norway, 1856-7.—Christian Science Monitor.

Farming in France.

The French government has undertaken to supply the depleted ranks of the farmers and to give assistance to the amateur farmer by means of a correspondence course, which has been eagerly received. The pupil receives instructions as to a course of reading, the management of a small experiment plot, the carrying out of simple experiments, visits to neighboring farms, etc. The Union of Agricultural Syndicates, which has assumed charge of this work for the government, has appointed a number of "conitors" to supervise the work of pupils in their several neighborhoods. The pupils prepare monthly examination papers and render monthly reports on their work.

Dog on Operating Table.

Mack, a bulldog owned by Mrs. Charles Wright, teacher at the Rulo school, says a Walla Walla (Wash.) exchange, got so many porcupine quills in its mouth and throat during a fight with that animal that it had to be chloroformed and hundreds of quills were taken out with pincers. The dog was protecting chickens owned by its mistress. Mack has successfully fought off badgers, snakes and coyotes which have sought to steal the chickens, and when the porcupine appeared it charged it. Even with its mouth filled with quills it continued the attack.

Win Victoria Crosses.

Since the Victoria Cross was first instituted, sixty-odd years ago, as a reward for conspicuous valor in the Crimea, the bestowals have not amounted to a thousand. Five hundred and twenty-two was the number of the recipients before the beginning of the present war, and during the last three years 317 men have won the most coveted of all decorations.

Bad Tasting River.

In Colombia, South America, there is a river whose waters are so tainted with sulphuric acid that it has received the name Rio de Vinagre or River of Vinegar.

Envy.

We see how much a man has, and, therefore, we envy him; did we see how little he enjoys, we should rather pity him. To envy a man is to place yourself instantly beneath him.—Exchange.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT HUNDRED

Forty Pounds' Compensation for Damages on Railroad, All Old Covenanter Would Have.

One of the first railways laid in North Britain connected the ancient city of Perth with Aberdeen. In Chambers Journal there is a pleasant picture of a stanch old covenanter at Whinnyknowe who was subjected to a loss that called for compensation from the railway company. William Reid, there is no reason to doubt, gave careful consideration to the question of injury, and when the railway official waited upon him he had decided the exact amount of the damage that he had suffered.

The official told the farmer that the company had agreed to allow him the sum of one hundred pounds in recompense.

"A hunder pounds!" exclaimed the old covenanter. "I wanna touch it. I have considered the matter and I have made up my mind as to what I should get. I winna tak' a hunder."

"I would strongly advise you to accept," replied the official. "You are not likely to get more. I think the directors have been generous."

"Too much so! too much so!" was the startling reply. "I winna tak' the hunder; I'll hae forty pounds and not a penny more."

"Oh, is that the trouble?" was the laughing response. "Well, here is the order for one hundred pounds, which you will receive when you call at the office at Perth."

William Reid accepted the order, and a week later presented it at the company's office. A clerk asked him to sign a receipt, and this the farmer did for forty pounds.

"You are to receive one hundred pounds, not forty," said the clerk, counting out the money.

The old farmer was angry. "I told your man," he cried, "that I would tak' forty and not a penny more; and I will not hae it. I want nae man's siller that I've nae richt to!"

And William Reid, after twice counting his forty pounds, pushed the remainder back across the counter and walked out of the office.—Youth's Companion.

ONE'S INABILITY TO SLEEP

Insomnia May Be Overcome by Forgetting About It and Avoiding Unnecessary Excitement.

If you don't sleep well don't worry about it. Your lack of sleep isn't going to kill you or drive you insane. That is the substance of the advice given by a doctor writing in the American Magazine.

It is advice that a good many nervous people need, observes the Kansas City Star. How often do you hear some one apprehensively complaining that he lies awake "all night." The chances are that he only thinks he was awake all night, and that in reality he got several hours of sleep between the spells of wakefulness. But even if he was wakeful, it is nothing to be alarmed about. Especially is it nothing to warrant taking medicine.

The way to get over insomnia is to pay no attention to it, and not to talk about it. Sleep is largely a matter of habit. It depends on living rationally and going to bed at a regular time. You are likely to be wakeful if you stir yourself up in the evening. If you work at night or get deeply interested in anything you find it difficult to relax. That is the chief reason for wakefulness after a party. The excitement of the crowd interferes with sleep. The ideal way is to taper off the day's activities as evening comes.

No Music in Piano Stool.

A Western settler went to the nearest township and purchased a music stool, taking it home with him in his trap. In a few days, however, he brought it back and demanded the money paid, as the stool was no good at all. The shopkeeper examined it and said it was in perfect order, and that it should not be thrown on his hands.

"Well," said the settler, "I took it home careful, and I gave it a turn, and every one of the children gave it a turn, and never a tune could one and all of us screw out of it. It is no more a music stool than the four-legged washing stool the missus puts her tub on."

1918

Happy New Year

Our best wishes and heartiest thanks for the greatest business ever at 6th and Market. Greater preparations and facilites being arranged, and your patronage and influence respectfully solicited.

Heavy Winter Clothing

Storm Ulsters, $10 to $40
Fur Lined Overcoats, $40 to $125
Heavy Mackinaws, $5 to $12
Heavy Reefers, $5 to $10
Corduroy Trousers, $2 50 to $5
Heavy Underwear, 50c to $5
Fur Gloves and Caps
Heavy Shoes and Rubbers

Everything else for wear, warmth and service for Men and Boys.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

The Transcript, $1 00

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with a brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Van Buren street at the distance of twenty-three feet northerly from the intersection of the easterly side of Van Buren street with the northerly side of Kirk avenue; thence easterly and through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house of Andrew L. Johnson adjoining on the south and parallel with Kirk avenue eighty-six feet to a corner; thence northerly and parallel with Van Buren street twenty-seven feet and four inches to a corner in land of Laura A. Riley; thence westerly by land of said Laura A. Riley, and parallel with Kirk avenue eighty six feet to the said easterly side of Van Buren street; and thence thereby southerly twenty-seven feet and four inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth H. Thompson, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry Thompson, deceased, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 19, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY 1918
at 9 30 o'clock, a. m.

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and known as No. 427 Porter Street, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginnig at the inter-section of the northerly side of Maple Street with the westerly side of Porter Street; thence northerly along said side of Porter Street, thirteen feet six inches to a point in the line of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the north; thence Westerly parallel with said Maple Street, passing through the middle of said division wall, fifty-five feet to the easterly side of a four feet wide alley, and thence thereby southerly, parallel with said Porter Street, thirteen feet six inches to the said northerly side of Maple Street, and thence thereby easterly fifty-five feet to the place of Beginning. With the free uninterrupted right, use and privilege of said four feet alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrezj Kupis and Alexandria Kupis his wife, Mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del. December, 21st, 1917

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING
MONDAY, JAN. 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M,

AT BLACKBIRD.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, JAN. 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real e tate viz:

All that farm and tract of land, situate in the city of Wilmington, (formerly Brandywine Hundred) New Castle County and State of Delaware, with dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected, bounded and described according to a recent survey thereof as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre of the old lane running southerly from the Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike (now Market street) to the farm house upon these premises, said point being also in the bed of Todd's Lane (now at seventy feet wide) at or near the southerly side of Thatcher street, said point being also a corner for these premises for land of the Riverview Cemetery Company and land formerly of H. C. Robinson, and now of the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, Trustee; and running thence with said land of said Riverview Cemetery Company north, sixty-four degrees and forty-five minutes' east, five hundred and seventy-one and three-tenths feet to a point in land of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, said point being also a corner for land of the said Riverview Cemetery Company in the bed of Thatcher street; thence by land of the said Railroad Company the following nine courses and distances viz: south, twenty-five degrees and fifty-two and one-half minutes east, two hundred feet and two-tenths of a foot south, forty-two degrees and thirty-six and one-half minutes east, nine hundred and forty-nine and eight-tenths feet north, forty-seven degrees and twenty-three and one-half minutes east, eleven and six-tenths feet south, forty degrees and fifty-six and one-half minutes east, six hundred and twenty-two and six-tenths feet south, sixty-three degrees and forty-three and one-half minutes west, two hundred and forty-four and seven-tenths feet south, thirty-three degrees and forty-three and one-half minutes east, twenty-seven and seven-tenths feet south, sixty-two degrees and fifty and one-half minutes west, two hundred and fifty-eight and eight-tenths feet south, nineteen degrees and five minutes east, three hundred and forty-two feet and one-tenth of a foot to the right of way of land of the said Railroad Company; thence along the said right of said Railroad Company south, sixty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes west, eleven hundred and twenty-four and two-tenths feet to a corner for land now or late of Eli Mendinhall, said corner being a few feet westerly from the westerly side of Twenty-Seventh street; thence with said land of said Mendinhall north, thirty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west, sixteen hundred and sixty-eight and seven-tenths feet to a corner for these primises and said land of the said The Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, Trustee; said corner being a few feet westerly from the westerly side of Twenty-eighth street; thence with said last mentioned land north, sixty-two degrees and one-half of a minute east, eight hundred and thirty-nine and seven-tenths feet to a point in the centre of said lane leading from said turnpike to said farmhouse, said point being also in the bed of Linwood avenue, and thence by the centre of said lane north twenty-four degrees and fifty-four and one-half minutes west, four hundred and fourteen and nine-tenths feet to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-three and one-half acres, more or less, including beds of all streets and lanes, together with the right of way over and the privilege of the free and uninterrupted use of the said lane running from the said turnpike to said farmhouse upon these premises.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. P, Vol. 22, Page 583 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. Z, Vol. 21, Page 105 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see deed Rec. B. Vol. 22, Page 210 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. D, Vol. 22, Page 432 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. G, Vol. 22, Page 458 &c

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. L, Vol. 22, Page 434 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. P, Vol. 22, Page 23 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec Q, Vol. 22, Page 391 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. Z, Vol. 22, Page 148 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. G, Vol. 23, Page 482 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. G, Vol. 23, Page 443 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec W, Vol. 23, Page 169 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. R, Vol. 23, Page 513 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. Y, Vol. 23, Page 181 &c.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Rec. R, Vol 24, Page 124 &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Todd, Executor and Sarah Emma McCall, Executrix of Mary A. Todd, deceased and Frederick G. McCall and Sarah Emma McCall, his wife, Howard D. Ross and Eleanor T. Ross, his wife, Joseph H. Mendenhall and Corrinne Mendenhall, his wife and J. Herbert Mullin and Mary M. Mullin, his wife, surviving Mortgagors.

THE greatest work ever undertaken by the earth and the sun is the building of wood. We have selected from a variety of woods that the forest offers to the saw mills, the sort of lumber needed by the builders of this community.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY
THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

the following described real estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows viz:

BEGINNING at a point in the middle of Woodlawn avenue at the distance of one hundred forty-three and seven-tenths feet measured northwestwardly along the middle of said avenue from a point in the line established for the centre line of the railroad of the said Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, said point being distant six hundred and fifty and three-tenths feet measured westwardly along said centre line from the face of the west back wall of Bridge No. 34 which carries said railroad over Shellpot Creek; and extending thence by other land of the said Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, crossing Woodlawn avenue and Eastlawn avenue, south sixty degrees and forty minutes west two hundred and eighty-two and four-tenths feet to a point; thence by land of the said Guarantee Title and Trust Company as follows, viz: First north twenty-one degrees west one hundred and ninety-seven and seven-tenths feet to a point within the lines of Edgemoore avenue; second within the lines of Eastlawn avenue, north twenty-four degrees and fifteen minutes west one hundred and forty-seven and five-tenths feet to a point, and third crossing Eastlawn avenue and Woodlawn avenue north fifty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east two hundred and fifty-two and six-tenths feet to a point in the middle of Woodlawn avenue aforesaid and thence along the middle of said avenue crossing Edgemoore avenue south twenty-seven degrees and five minutes east three hundred and forty-six and six-tenths feet to the place of BEGINNING.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Guarantee Title and Trust Company, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 17, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON MONDAY
THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY 1918,
at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

The following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land, with a two story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Market street at the distance of seventeen feet and six inches southwesterly from the southwesterly side of Twenty-ninth street; thence northwesterly parallel with Twenty-ninth street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner; thence southwesterly parallel with Market street thirty-seven feet and nine inches to a corner; thence southeasterly, parallel with Twenty-ninth street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northwesterly side of Market street and thence thereby northeasterly thirty-seven feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William E. Hawkins, Administrator of Lewis C. Cummins and William E. Hawkins, administrator of Mary A. Cummings his wife, deceased Mortgagors and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 20, 1917.

NOTICE—ELECTION!

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, Del., Dec 6th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier.

NOTICE—ELECTION!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, DEL., Dec. 5th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on Wednesday, January 2d, 19 8, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M, and 1 P. M.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

1323 Clayton St., 9 R. & B.
1013 Clayton St., 8 R. & B.
1808 Pine St., 8 R. & B.
520 East 7th St., 8 R. & B.

New Houses

Six rooms, bath, heaters, pantries and 2 porches. Special Price, $3000. Easy terms

Farms

204 Acres, good house and buildings, near Delaware City. Bargain for quick sale.

115 to 125 Acre farm, near Newark, Del., excellent ground, good buildings, new.

Farm about 90 acres, near Townsend. Del., well located, 10 minutes walk from R. R. Station, school and churches, just outside of town limits.

Country Home, new concrete house, 40 ft. x 42 ft., 10 rooms, bath and electric lights, porch around entire house, with cement floors, new concrete barn and all other buildings, within a few minutes walk of a growing town of 3,000 people. House alone, cost $4,500. There are 30 acres of good ground and borders on the Lamb River, excellent boating, fishing and gunning. Shell road runs by the property. Low price to quick buyer.

We have home and investment properties in every part of Wilmington for sale, also many farm properties throughout the State.

Tell us your requirements and we will show you the property best suited for your needs.

Call, write or phone

A. W. POSEY or G. H. HAYDEN, 206 W. 9th St., Phone 282.

For Rent

New houses, good location. PHONE 282.

A. W. POSEY

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury

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Dover, Del.

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Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

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AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
350	$ 22,000
340	15,000
116	8,500
90	10,000
132	7,000
202	10,000
200	20,000
130	3,300
205	10,000
97	7,500
158	8,500
400	18,000
280	18,200
37	6,000
120	15,000
273	21,800
132	9,250
350	12,000
200	8,000
100	7,000
76	3,000
160	16,000
273	10,000
540	15,000
380	30,000
160	13,000
25	2,500
61	7,000
47	5,000
137	12,000

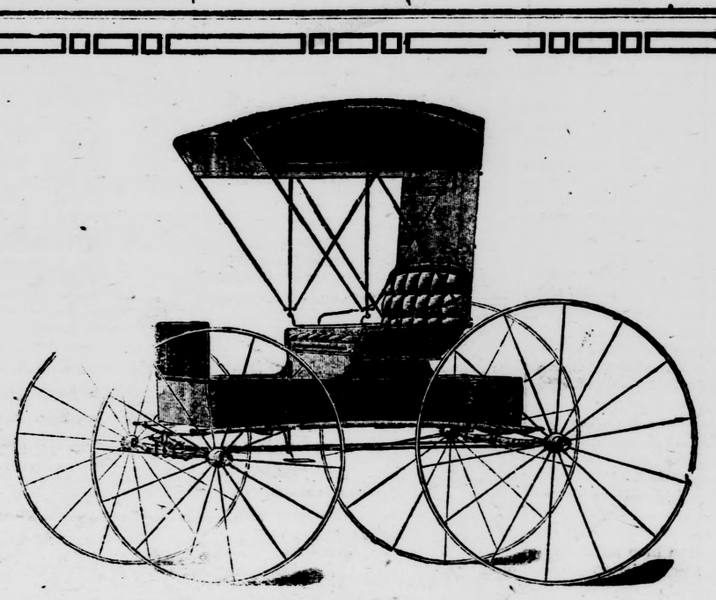
JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY



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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Czar of Russia Deposed and Radicals Seek Peace — Hindenburg Line Smashed by Allies and Teutons Invade Italy—Other Important Happenings of 1917.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.
British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean; 150 lost.
Jan. 9.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Golitsine.
British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 14—Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion; 153 killed.
Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing senate, gave world outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.
Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North sea; the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.
Jan. 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 304, Verdun region.
British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic sunk by mine, 350 lives lost.
French transport Admiral Magon torpedoed; 141 lost.
Jan. 31.—Germany announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined forbidden zones and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.
Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled Ambassador Gerard.
Feb. 4—Germany agreed to release Americans taken by commerce raider.
German gunboat interned at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American ports damaged.
Feb 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval collier Eavestone and killed four men, including Richard Wallace, American.
Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.
Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.
Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.
American schooner Lyman M. Law destroyed by Austrian submarine.
Feb. 13.—Germany announced period of grace for all vessels in "barred zones" had expired.
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.
U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.
German submarine sank Italian transport; 998 lives lost.
Feb. 22.—Germany freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunarder Laconia off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.
British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.
Feb. 26.—President Wilson asked congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.
British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks.
German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, killing woman and child.
Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
British occupied Gommecourt and other villages in Ancre region.
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 106 lost.
March 2.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.
March 4.—Austrian attack east of Goritz repulsed with great losses.
March 6.—Austria informed U. S. it indorsed German submarine warfare program.
German-Hindoo plot to invade India through China revealed by arrests in New York.
March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.
March 12.—Revolution begun in Petrograd.
Germans abandoned main defensive system east of Bapaume.
American steamer Algonquin torpedoed without warning.
March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Russian imperial cabinet deposed by duma.
March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.
March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.
Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.
March 17.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.
Zeppelins raided London; one shot down near Compiegne, France.
Briand cabinet in France resigned.
March 18.—American freighters Vigilancia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.
British and French advanced 10 miles on 70-mile front and took Peronne, Chaulnes and Noye.
March 19.—Germans made new fierce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.
Ribot formed new French cabinet.
March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.
American steamer Healdton sunk without warning by German submarine; 21 of crew killed.
March 26.—French occupied Folembray and La Feuillee, south of Coucy forest.
British captured Lagnicourt.
March 28.—New Russian government installed.
April 1.—British captured Savy, Vendelles, Epehy and Peizlere.
French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon and Laffaux.
Armed American ship Aztec sunk by German submarine off French coast; 19 of crew saved.
April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal resolution that state of war was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for co-operation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.
April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany, by a vote of 82 to 6.
April 6.—House passed war resolution by vote of 373 to 50; President Wilson signed it and issued a proclamation to world and ordered navy mobilized at once. All German vessels in American ports were seized and many supposed German plotters were arrested.
April 7.—German cruiser Cormoran, interned at Guam, blown up by crew.
Cuba and Panama declared state of war with Germany.
April 8.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.
April 9.—British advanced two to three miles on twelve mile front near Arras, smashing German line and taking Vimy ridge and many towns.
American steamer Seward sunk in Mediterranean by German submarine.
April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina declared it supported the position of the United States; Chili decided to remain neutral.
April 11.—Costa Rica declared it supported the position of the United States; Uruguay proclaimed its neutrality.
April 12.—British naval men met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.
Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.
War department called for volunteers for duration of war.
April 13.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
British and French made further big advances on west front.
April 14.—House passed $7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
April 15.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
British transport Arcadian torpedoed; 279 lost.
British transport Cameronia sunk; 140 lost.
April 16.—President Wilson issued proclamation warning against the commission of treasonable acts.
Congress appropriated $100,000,000 for emergency war fund.
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims taking 10,000 prisoners.
April 17.—Senate unanimously passed $7,000,000,000 bond issue bill.
Germans sank two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and Germans.
April 19.—American liner Mongolia sank German submarine in Irish sea.
Nicaragua indorsed course of United States.
April 20.—Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates declared against separate peace.
Two German destroyers sunk off Dover.
April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Turkey severed relations with United States.
April 24.—French war commission arrived in United States.
British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.
April 25.—German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk but were driven off.
American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners lost.
April 27.—British occupied Arleaux and half of Oppy.
April 28.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
April 29.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
May 3.—Chilean minister to Germany demanded his passports.
British began new offensive west of Queant and took Fresnoy.
May 4.—French captured Craonne.
House passed espionage bill with modified press censorship clause.
British transport Transylvania torpedoed; 413 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front southwest of Laon.
May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.
May 8.—Germans recaptured Fresnoy from British.
May 11.—Italy reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.
Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May wheat.
May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Bullecourt.
May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Goritz.
Officers' training camps opened.
May 15.—Chancelor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.
Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.
Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice.
May 17.—Senate passed army draft bill.
British completed capture of Bullecourt.
May 18.—President Wilson ordered one division, commanded by General Pershing, sent to France at once. He also signed the army draft bill and set June 5 for registration day.
Honduras severed relations with Germany.
May 19.—President Wilson selected H. C. Hoover as head of a food control board.
Nicaragua severed relations with Germany.
Senate passed the $3,342,000,000 war budget.
May 23.—House passed war tax bill carrying $1,870,000,000.
Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.
American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.
Premier Tisza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.
May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front from Castagnavizza to Gulf of Trieste, taking 9,000 prisoners.
May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.
Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 76 and injuring 1744.
May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.
May 29.—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.
London reported sinking of hospital ship and armed cruiser by submarines.
Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.
June 2.—Senate passed first of administration's food bills.
Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.
U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.
June 3.—American commission to Russia, headed by Root, reached Russian port.
French repulsed five great attacks south of Laon.
June 4.—Brussiloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.
June 5.—More than ten million young Americans registered for the National army.
German aviators raided naval base in the Medway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines.
British made big advance on north bank of the Scarpe.
American liner sank German submarine after long fight.
British squadron bombarded Ostend and sank German destroyer.
June 7.—British began great offensive in Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and advancing 5 miles on 9-mile front, straightening out big salient.
June 8.—General Pershing and staff arrived in England.
Germany broke off relations with Haiti.
June 10.—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.
Heavy fighting renewed in the Trentino, Italians making gains.
June 12.—King Constantine of Greece, forced by the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.
American steamship Petrolite reported sunk by submarine.
June 13.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 97 and wounding 437.
Army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying $3,000,000,000 passed by congress.
Prince Alexander took oath as king of Greece.
June 14.—British made big advance east and south of Messines.
June 15.—Liberty loan heavily over-subscribed when books closed.
June 20.—President Wilson issued call for 70,000 volunteers for regular army.
June 22.—French repulsed violent attacks of Germans on the Chemin des Dames.
June 23.—House passed food control bill with "bone dry" amendment.
June 25.—President Wilson appointed an expert council composed of the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator.
June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.
First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
June 27.—Second contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.
Congress of workmen's and soldiers' delegates of all Russia adopted resolution rejecting any move for separate peace.
June 28.—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality in war between entente allies and Germany.
June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.
July 1.—Russians captured Koniuchy, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Caucasus.
July 3.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.
July 7.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.
Germans made air raid on London, killing 37 and losing a number of planes.
July 8.—President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food, fuel, steel and munitions, to cut off supplies from neutral countries to Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for coal.
July 9.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.
President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 5.
British battleship Vanguard destroyed by interior explosion; 800 lost.
July 10.—Russians broke Teuton line east of Lemberg and took Halicz.
July 11.—President Wilson called on American business interests to aid nation by foregoing unusual profits in selling to the nation and the public.
July 12.—Russian advance checked west of Bohorodozany.
July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him
House passed $640,000,000 aviation bill.
July 17.—French took German trenches near Malancourt.
Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.
Shake-up in British cabinet.
Finland diet adopted independence bill.
July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurtebise partly successful.
Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.
In Vilgna region Germans drove back Russians because some Russian regiments held meetings to decide whether to obey orders.
July 20.—Draft for American National army held.
Premier Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.
Russian troops in disorderly retreat, burning villages.
July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven away from London.
Siam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.
July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery.
Russians and Roumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.
National Guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized.
July 28.—Germany yielded to Argentine demands concerning submarine warfare.
Landing of more American troops in France announced.
War industries board, F. N. Scott chairman, created.
July 30.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbrocz, but Russian resistance stiffened.
Henry Chapman Pollock, Washington, first man accepted for National army.
British cruiser Ariadne torpedoed; 38 killed.
July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20 mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners.
Aug. 1.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, but Germans recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.
Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.
Korniloff succeeded Brussiloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.
Aug. 3.—Austrians captured Czernowitz and Kimpolung.
British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.
Serious draft riots in central Oklahoma.
Aug. 4.—Shipping board commandeered about 675 ships under construction.
Aug 5.—President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.
Germans made violent attack on British in Hollebeke.
Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministeries.
Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.
Aug. 8.—Roumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokshani.
Food control bill sent to President Wilson.
Canadian conscription bill passed.
Aug. 9.—Teutons forced crossing of Suchitza river in Fokshani region.
Aug. 10.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French advanced east and north of Bixschoote.
Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being accused of double dealing concerning Stockholm conference.
Herbert Hoover made American food administrator.
Aug. 12.—German airplanes raided England, killing 23.
Aug. 14.—China declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Peace proposals by the pope made public.
Aug. 15.—Canadian troops captured Hill 70, dominating Lens and the Loos salient, and entered Lens.
U. S. government's plan to control flour and wheat put in operation.
Aug. 16.—British and French made big gains in Flanders, taking Langemarck and other villages.
Von Mackensen drove Russians across the Sereth river.
Aug. 18.—French made great airplane raids on German positions in Belgium and Germany.
Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.
Aug. 19.—British line advanced 500 yards east of Langemarck, mainly with "tanks."
Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents.
Aug. 20.—French drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme summits, Corbeaux wood and Champneuville.
Aug. 21.—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.
French made further advances in Verdun sector.
Aug. 22.—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.
British took important positions along Ypres-Menin road.
Germans made air raids on English coast, killing 11.
Aug. 23.—Dr. H. A. Garfield made fuel administrator of U. S.
Aug. 24.—British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road.
French took Hill 304, Verdun, by storm.
Aug. 24.—Italians captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.
Aug. 28.—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposals as impossible while German autocracy exists.
Aug. 30.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at $2.20.
Germans made air raid on port of Riga.
Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off Jutland.
Sept. 3.—Russians abandoned Riga.
German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 108.
Sept. 4.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.
German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed London.
Sept. 6.—American National army began movement to cantonments.
Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.
American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk.
Sept. 8.—House passed war credits bill authorizing $11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates.
Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minnehaha torpedoed; 50 dead.
German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing five.
Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of Argentine vessels.
French cabinet resigned.
Sept. 9.—Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky.
Sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling $2,411,670,000.
Paul Painleve became French premier.
Sept. 12.—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passports; anti-German riots in Buenos Aires.
Kerensky made commander in chief of Russian armies.
Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.
Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.
Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit.
Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for $11,538,956,460 bond issues.
British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend.
Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.
Sept 17.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany.
Sept. 18.—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.
House passed $7,144,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.
Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.
Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin asking leave to spend $50,000 "to influence congress."
Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace proposal.
Germans broke through Russian line at Jacobstadt.
Sept. 22.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. entered the war.
Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by conducting in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken it over.
Sept. 24.—German airplanes raided England, killing 20.
War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.
Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun.
Sept. 25.—Germans made two more air raids on England.
U. S. senate passed $8,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.
Sept. 26.—British took strong positions from Germans east and nort east of Ypres.
Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.
Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.
Sept. 28.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.
Sept. 29.—British captured Ramadie, Mesopotamia, and its large garrison.
German airplanes raided London.
British airplanes bombed Zeebrugge.
Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.
Fuel Administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal.
Oct. 1.—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Italians.
Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.
Second Liberty loan campaign started.
French airmen made reprisal raids on Frankfort, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblenz, and British bombed Zeebrugge locks.
Oct. 2.—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders.
British cruiser Drake torpedoed; 19 killed
Oct. 3.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill.
Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres.
Oct. 6.—Peru broke off relations with Germany.
Congress completed its war program and adjourned.
Oct. 7.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany.
Oct. 12.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders.
Germans captured part of Island of Oesel in Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America.
One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.
Oct. 15.—Destruction of French steamer Medie by submarine announced; 250 lives lost.
Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merhantmen they were convoying in the North sea.
Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of island of Oesel.
American transport Antilles torpedoed; 67 lost.
Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon island from Russians.
Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 34.
Oct. 20.—Four Zeppelins destroyed by the French.
Oct. 23.—French broke through German lines north of the Aisne, inflicting heavy losses and taking 8,000 prisoners.
American troops went into first line trenches and fired first shot at Germans.
Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.
Oct. 25.—French made another big gain in Aisne sector.
Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.
Oct. 26.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres.
Brazil declared state of war with Germany existed.
Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Cividale.
Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Venetia.
Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet.
Count George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned.
Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 120,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns captured.
American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed.
Nov. 1.—Italians re-formed behind the Tagliamento.
British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.
Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette river.
One German cruiser and ten armed trawlers sunk by British in the Cattegat.
United States and Japan made compact on open door in China and co-operation in the war.
Nov. 3.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 6 and taking 12 prisoners.
Nov. 5.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by torpedo; 21 lost.
Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento line.
British captured Passchendaele and advanced 800 yards beyond.
Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livenza river, Germans following.
American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.
British in Palestine captured Gaza.
Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under Lenine seized government and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.
Nov. 9.—Britain, France and Italy created interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies.
Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made Lenine premier.
Germans reached Piave river in Italy.
Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near Asiago.
Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd.
Italians held Teutons on Piave river.
Nov. 13.—Kerensky and the Cossacks badly defeated.
French cabinet resigned.
Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.
Italians inundated big section about the lower Piave to save Venice.
Socialist seized the government of Finland.
Nov. 17—Bolsheviki won in Moscow.
British light sea forces routed German squadron off Helgoland.
British occupied Jaffa, Palestine.
Teutons who crossed Piave at Zenson annihilated.
Nov. 18.—Bolsheviki generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food.
Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun fire on north of Italian line.
President Wilson issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States.
Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board.
American destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision; 21 lost.
Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery combat.
Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Hindenburg line toward Cambrai, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.
French successfully attacked German salient south of Juvincourt.
Nov. 22.—Furious fighting near Cambrai.
Italians meeting great massed attack between Piave and Brenta rivers.
Bolsheviki government in Russia proposed general armistice.
Nov. 23.—The Ukraine declared separation from Russia.
Nov. 24.—The British took Bourlon wood, near Cambrai.
The Caucasus declared its independence.
Nov. 25—British and French armies reached Italian front.
Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States.
British took part of Fontaine near Cambrai.
Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks.
Nov. 28.—Coalition ministry formed in Russia.
Germany assented to bolsheviki plan for armistice.
U. S. government assumed control over all imports.
Three Scandinavian kings agreed in maintain neutrality.
Nov. 29.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris.
Austria agreed to Russia armistice plan.
Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of National Guard troops.
Germans pierced British lines south of Cambrai.
Dec. 1.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses.
Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Masnieres on Cambrai front.
Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrai.
United States congress met for second war session.
England reported East Africa completely cleared of Germans.
Russian deputation began armistice negotiations with Germans. Armistice announced on many sections of Russian front.
Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message declared peace would not be made with present rulers of Germany, that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.
Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.
British steamer Apapa torpedoed; 80 passengers and the crew lost.
Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands in armistice negotiations.
Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau.
British aviators raided Sweibrucken and Saarbrucken.
British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrai.
Dec. 6.—Italians driven back on Asiago plateau.
Armistice for ten days declared on Russian front.
German air raiders killed seven in England.
U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed; 66 men lost.
Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Roumania accepted armistice with the enemy.
Dec. 8.—Great Italian air fleet made successful attack on Austro-Germans.
Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Dec. 9.—Kaledines and Korniloff leading revolt of Cossacks against Lenine government of Russia.
Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem.
Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.
Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly met.
Dec. 12.—Germans made great attack east of Bullecourt, gaining slightly.
Congressional inquiry into U. S. war preparations started.
British destroyer, four trawlers and six merchantmen sunk in North sea by Germans.
Dec. 15.—Armistice agreement signed by Russian bolsheviki government and Teutonic allies.
War council in U. S. war department created.
Dec. 17.—Charles Piez succeeded Rear Admiral Harris as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.
Dec. 18.—Gen. Goethals made acting quartermaster general and Gen. Wheeler acting chief of ordnance.
German air raid on England.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies passed under sovereignty of United States.
Jan. 22.—Blue sky laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota held constitutional by U. S. Supreme court.
Jan 23.—Women of North Dakota granted limited suffrage.
Jan. 29.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of literacy test.
Feb. 1.—House passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 2.—Indiana and Alaska prohibition bills passed and governors of Oregon and Tennessee signed "dry" bills.
Feb. 5.—Senate passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 8.—Utah's prohibition bill signed by governor.
Feb. 14.—Ohio senate passed woman suffrage bill.
Feb. 19.—Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister.
South Dakota prohibition bill passed.
Feb. 20.—Senate passed drastic espionage bills.
Feb. 21.—House passed senate measure prohibiting importation of liquor into prohibition states.
Prohibition bill for Kansas passed.
Feb. 22.—House passed army bill without larger general staff and universal training features.
Feb. 28.—House passed senate bill making city of Washington dry.
Senate passed administration revenue bill to raise $350,000,000.
March 2.—Senate passed $517,000,000 navy bill.
March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired. Twelve senators by filibuster prevented passage of ship arming bill and much other important legislation.
Woodrow Wilson took oath of office in private.
March 5.—Wilson and Marshall inaugurated.
March 6.—Federal grand jury at New York indicted 163 eastern fuel dealers for criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices.
March 9.—President Wilson called extra session of congress for April 16.
March 13.—Harry K. Thaw adjudged insane by Philadelphia court.
March 17.—One hundred years of peace between United States and Canada celebrated in New York.
March 21.—President Wilson advanced date for extra session of congress to April 2.
April 2.—Congress met in special session amid great patriotic enthusiasm.
April 9.—Supreme court upheld woman's minimum wage law of Oregon, and declared illegal price fixing restrictions by means of "licenses" for public use of patented articles.
Coal operators indicted by federal grand jury in New York for violating Sherman anti-trust law.
April 17.—Rhode Island legislature extended presidential suffrage to women.
April 24.—Federal trade commission reported Standard Oil Co. was to blame for high prices of gasoline.
June 5.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary quelled by military.
June 27.—House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating $27,000,000.
Senate passed daylight saving bill.
July 2.—Race riot in East St. Louis in which more than 20 negroes and two white men were killed and heavy property loss caused.
July 26.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.
Aug. 1.—Senate passed Sheppard resolution for national prohibition amendment to the constitution.
Aug. 2.—Hoffman Philip made minister to Colombia and G. P. Ingersoll minister to Siam.
Aug. 23.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry (colored) started race riot at Houston, Tex., killing 15 whites.
Sept. 22.—Gov. J. E. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits and impeached.
Nov. 6.—Hylan elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage won in New York state.
Nov. 22.—Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee.
Dec. 17.—House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.

FOREIGN

Jan. 27.—President Gonzales of Costa Rica deposed by military and citizens.
March 4.—Chinese premier resigned because President Li Yuan-Hung refused to break relations with Germany.
March 8.—American marines were landed at Santiago de Cuba and restored order. Rebels abandoned the city.
March 16.—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated.
March 26.—Republican government for Russia installed.
June 17.—Irish Sinn Fein rebel prisoners all released.
June 30.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China.
July 5.—Civil war broke out in China.
July 10.—Manchu restoration in China collapsed.
July 13.—Chang Hsun's army surrendered after battle at Peking.
July 25.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.
Oct. 10.—Prince Ahmed Fuad made sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 9.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio Paes made provisional president.
Dec. 17.—Union government under Borden victorious in Canada election.

MEXICO

Jan. 2.—U. S.-Mexico parleys ended, Carranza refusing to sign protocol.
Torreon recaptured by Carranza forces.
Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jiminez.
Jan. 15.—Mexican-American joint commission formally dissolved.
Jan. 21.—War department ordered more than 25,000 militia from border.
Jan. 27.—President Wilson ordered withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.
Feb. 5.—Gen. Pershing marched out of Mexico.
March 11.—Carranza elected president of Mexico.
April 23.—Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Babicora.
Nov. 13.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight.

SPORTING

April 11.—Baseball season opened.
May 28.—Benny Leonard won world's champion lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York.
June 9.—University of Chicago won western intercollegiate conference meet.
University of Michigan re-admitted to western intercollegiate conference.
June 16.—Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the Chicago auto derby.
July 14.—Francis Ouimet won western amateur golf championship at Midlothian.
Aug. 24.—C. H. Larson, Waupaca, Wis., won Grand American Handicap at Chicago.
Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago, won women's western golf championship.
Sept. 15.—Jim Barnes won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Sept. 21.—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.
Sept. 24.—New York Giants won National league pennant.
Oct. 15.—Chicago White Sox won world's championship from New York Giants.

DISASTERS

Jan. 5.—Earthquake in Formosa killed 300.
Jan. 11.—Tremendous explosion wrecked Canadian Car & Foundry Co. plant at Kingsland, N. J.
Jan. 12.—Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. J., destroyed by explosions.
Jan. 13.—Colliery explosion in Fushun, Manchuria, killed 770.
Jan. 25.—Earthquake killed 50 on Bali island, Malay archipelago.
Jan. 27.—Two million five hundred thousand dollar fire in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 2.—Explosion and fire in Chicago tenement killed 25.
Feb. 3.—Thirty killed, 344 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel.
Feb. 10.—Four million dollar fire in works of Union Switch company near Pittsburgh.
Feb. 12.—Great conflagration in the Fraser Caus, Greece; heavy loss of life.
Feb. 21.—British transport Mendi sunk in collision; 625 South African laborers lost.
March 11.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 20.
March 23.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 200 injured when tornado wrecked suburbs and part of city of New Albany, Ind.
April 10.—Explosions in ammunition plant of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed 113.
April 25.—Earthquake in Tuscany and Umbria, Italy, killed many persons.
April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., killed 119 men.
May 21.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; loss $3,500,000.
May 22.—City of Gynoenyoes, Hungary, devastated by fire.
May 25.—Thirty lives lost and great damage done by storm in Kansas.
May 26.—Tornadoes in central Illinois killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.
May 29.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.
June 7.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire.
June 9.—More than 150 men perished in blazing mine at Butte, Mont.
June 30.—Water tank fell on whaleback Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, killing 13 and hurting many.
July 1.—Niagara Gorge trolley car
July 10.—Great explosion in powder house at Mare Island navy yard; 5 killed.
July 24.—Exlosion in U-boat A-7 at Cavite, P. I., killed five.
plunged into rapids; 23 killed.
June 24.—Breaking of irrigation dam near Fairview, Utah, caused $1,500,000 loss.
July 25.—Mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62.
Aug. 4.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 31.
Aug. 10.—British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by floating mine; 19 lost.
Aug 13.—Eighteen killed in trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn.
Aug. 18.—Large part of Saloniki, Greece, destroyed by fire.
Oct. 2.—Typhoon and flood at Tokio; many killed.
Oct. 9.—Million dollar fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Oct. 28.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa; thousand drowned.
Oct. 30.—Million dollar fire on B. & O. docks at Baltimore; seven persons killed.
Dec. 6.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor killed 4,000 and wrecked much of the city and suburbs.
Dec. 17.—American submarine F-1 sunk in collision; 19 lost.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Stanislaus Stange, comic opera librettist, at New York.
Jan 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)
Jan. 11.—Sebastian Schlesinger, composer, at Nice.
Wayne MacVeagh, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.
Jan. 14.—Benjamin Viljoen, Boer general, at La Mesa, N. M.
Jan. 16.—Admiral George Dewey at Washington.
Jan. 18.—Earl of Elgin and Kinkardine at London.
Philip Bolleau, painter, in New York.
Jan. 20.—William de Morgan, novelist.
Feb. 3.—Lyman E. Cooley, civil engineer, at Evanston, Ill.
Feb. 7.—Cardinal Diomede Falconio at Paris.
Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical producer.
Feb. 11.—Duke of Norfolk in London.
Feb. 17.—Episcopal Bishop S. C. Edsall of Minnesota.
Feb. 18.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.
Feb. 18.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Tex.
Feb. 24.—Edwin Gould, Jr., accidentally shot himself.
Frank B. Sanborn, last of the Concord school of philosophers.
Feb. 25.—Peter Drexelius, founder of social order of Moose, in Detroit.
Feb. 27.—James Robinson, former world's champion horse rider.
William B. Howland, publisher, in New York.
Feb. 28.—Capt. Jack Crawford, "poet scout" and Indian fighter.
March 1.—William Barbour, banker and thread

Kill That Cold and Save Health

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Cuticura Heals Skin Troubles

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Dipping in a strong solution of alum will give new life to old hair brushes.

Cunning is not sufficient protection. Even the fox often is shot at his habitual "crossing."

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Fatal Chagrin.

"What did the old miser die of?"

"I guess he died when he found he had to spend his breath."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

His Intention.

"Rastus," inquired the colonel, "aren't you ready to die for your country?"

"No, sah, Ah ain't studyin' to die foh mah country. Ah's studyin' to make some German die foh his country."

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

The Versatile Barber.

Some years ago there was a boom town, Blessing, on the gulf coast of Texas, relates the New York Evening Sun. A newcomer built a shack there near the railway station. On one side he had a barber chair and necessary equipment, and on the other a forge and anvil. Between the two trades he managed to make a living.

One day a traveling salesman went into the shack, threw himself into the barber chair and asked that he be shaved so he could catch a train that was due in fifteen minutes.

The proprietor looked across the shack and shook his head.

"Sorry, mister," he said, "but there's a plowshare ahead of you."

Has Faith, Too.

Benny—She's got religion all of a sudden.

Jenny—Yes, all the flattery the young men heap on her she takes as gospel truth.—Town Topics.

A Patriotic Preference.

"Have you any speeches to make before congress?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I am perfectly satisfied to vote without talking rather than risk being classified with those who talk without thinking."

Corning Seal Meat.

To provide a new food product the United States bureau of fisheries will experiment with canning and corning seal meat.

Young man, always remember that the battered mallet has driven the most stakes.

There's a "language of the eyes," and some people seem awfully afraid you can read it.

When Coffee Disagrees

quick results for the better follow a change to

Instant Postum

A delicious, drug-free drink, tasting much like high-grade coffee, comforting and satisfying to the former coffee user.

Ideal for children.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers.

"SMILEAGE" BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

PRESENTS THAT WILL ENABLE MEN IN CAMPS TO SEE HIGH GRADE PRODUCTIONS.

PLANS OF THEATRICAL MEN

Secretary Lane Reviews the Development of the Science of War—Public Lands to Be Opened for Cultivation in 1918.

Washington.—The sale of "smileage" books, to be presented to men at army camps and cantonments, is being arranged by a subcommittee of the war department commission on training camp activities. At each of the 16 National army cantonments a theater has been erected which seats 3,000 men. Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, a member of the commission, has arranged for four companies of the brightest theatrical stars to play "Cheating Cheaters," "Inside the Lines," "Turn to the Right," and "Here Comes the Bride"—all big successes last year in New York. He has also planned to have four companies of the highest-grade vaudeville performers play at these theaters.

At National Guard camps large chautauqua tents, with seating capacity of from 1,500 to 2,000, have been put up, and first-class vaudeville is being presented.

The expense of operating this circuit of 64 theaters is met by admission charges which run from 10 to 25 cents.

"Smileage" books contain 20 or 100 5-cent coupons, which may be purchased by anyone for $1 or $5, respectively, and sent to a soldier friend at the camp. The coupons will be exchanged at the box office for admission tickets. Sending a man a "smileage" book is equivalent to giving him passes to from 10 to 50 performances of various kinds.

Included in the recent annual report of Secretary Franklin K. Lane is the following:

"When the bureau of mines was created by congress five years ago it was hardly to have been imagined that the methods used for the saving of life in the coal mines of the United States would become of vital use in the problem of saving lives and destroying lives in a world war; yet this is just what has happened.

"The soldier's kit, which was so simple a thing in other wars, has had to be increased by a gas mask not unlike the helmet of a deep-sea diver, with a box of chemicals adapted for offsetting the effects of the various kinds of gas the enemy is known to use.

"When we came into the war we found ourselves prepared with the knowledge, the machinery, and the men to promptly meet the need of gas masks in great quantity and of a superior type. Thus the men who had been on this work of meeting the gases compounded in nature's laboratory were found to have a reserve of knowledge as to what gases will kill and what will choke and what will burn and what will hasten disease, which in a war of cumulative frightfulness would make the United States modestly distinguished if it wished to so shine. As one of the group said:

"'We chemists in America have never turned our minds to the destruction of human life. Our work has been constructive—the chemistry of the soil, of cement, of printer's ink, of the by-products from petroleum and tar, of 10,000 things which will make for a longer, a happier life for man. But if the world is to be turned upside down and instead of staying death and disease and making new things that man can use for his own ennoblement we are wanted to push forward the work of the destruction of man and all his works we can become rivals of the worst in such enterprise.'

"This is not the time to present the things done and the things doing by these men of the necromantic science, but when the day comes for casting up accounts and giving credit their work will not go unrecognized."

Hundreds of thousands of acres of lands in the United States, hitherto untilled, may be placed under cultivation during 1918.

An inquiry by the department of the interior shows that approximately 600,000 acres on various reclamation projects and an area of Indian lands almost as large are susceptible of cultivation.

Dancing is one form of amusement being provided on a large scale for the men of the army and navy. It is one of the ways the war camps community service, under direction of the war and navy departments, provides wholesome pleasure for the troops.

There are now approximately 13,000 speakers in the "four minute men," the nation-wide organization of volunteer speakers who assist the government in the work of national defense by presenting messages of vital national importance to motion-picture theater audiences.

Retail dealers of insecticides are exempt from the licensing regulations covering trade in white arsenic and arsenic insecticides. The only companies required to obtain licenses are wholesalers and jobbers.

Late reports on health conditions at army camps and cantonments show the epidemic of measles to be greatly decreasing. In several camps where measles has extensively prevailed the number of cases of pneumonia has decreased.

All official motion pictures on war activities in the United States bear the name of the committee on public information, and are distributed only through the committee's divisional headquarters or by state councils of defense.

A base hospital, several of which are already in operation overseas, consists of the people and material necessary to establish and operate a hospital without asking outside assistance except the provision of shelter. This usually means a deserted hotel, an empty village, a group of huts or a number of large and small tents.

The personnel of one hospital which is fully organized and waiting to be sent to France includes 24 physicians and surgeons, nearly all of whom are now on active duty at cantonments or hospitals in preparation for their future work. The nurses number 65, all having passed rigid examinations. There are six women stenographers and bookkeepers. Of the 153 enlisted men, 65 are orderlies or male nurses and the remaining 88 are clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, and skilled laborers. The base hospital is a little world in itself and must have cooks, butchers, bakers, carpenters, engineers, etc.

The equipment for this one unit cost $140,000.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker urges men in scientific institutions to continue their training.

"The government service will demand more and more scientifically trained men," said he, "and I hope those who are in charge of scientific institutions will impress upon the young men the importance of continuing their studies, except to the extent that they are necessarily interrupted by a mandatory call under the provisions of the selective draft service law."

Every effort will be made to use each student's special training in connection with specialized occupations in the army, to afford technical students liable to call as great an opportunity through the National army as if they had enlisted.

In Porto Rico, which formerly imported thousands of dollars' worth of beans annually from the mainland, this product is now being exported.

Part of the war-emergency work of the department of agriculture has been to assist the territories to become less dependent upon the mainland of this country for their supply of food. The Alaska stations have greatly increased the areas sown to grain and are able to meet increased demands for seed grain. The Guam station is distributing large quantities of seeds and plants for cultivation by the natives, and Hawaii has materially increased its production of food crops.

While the demand for leather for many uses has taxed the productive capacity of the country, the amount used in ordnance equipment for soldiers is singularly small. The equipment furnished an infantryman by the ordnance bureau (which does not include the uniform equipment from the quartermaster's department) contains only 10.2 ounces.

The largest use of leather in this equipment is in the gun sling, which contains 7 ounces; in the oiler and thong case are 1.5 ounces; bayonet scabbard, 0.7 ounce; pack carrier, 1 ounce.

All meats and meat products for the army and navy are obtained only from inspected establishments and bear the government stamp "inspected and passed." This stamp means that every step in the process of preparing the meat has been under the constant supervision of trained inspectors. At the camps all products are reinspected and laboratory analyses made to show that the foods have not been made injurious by tampering.

Throughout the country there are 2,600 inspectors engaged in this work.

A censor's label on an envelope does not imply that the writer or the addressee is under suspicion, but that its examination is thought necessary in safeguarding the government's interests.

Under authority of the trading-with-the-enemy act censorship of international mail has been established by the postmaster general. The work will be conducted at New York, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and other places where it may be necessary.

Forms of regulations necessary to govern the proper marketing and handling of animal and poultry feed are now being prepared by the food administration.

As in the case of industries dealing in staple foods for human consumption federal supervision of feeds will take the form of a licensing system. Information contained in reports enable the food administration to detect hoarding, excessive profits, and to know the exact amount and location of feeds in the country.

Cantonments throughout the country are being searched to secure all colored men with technical training now in service for the formation of an artillery regiment at Camp Meade, Md.

Proposals to save coal by closing schools in Northern and Central states during January and February have not been met with favor by the fuel administration.

When men called under the selective-service law reach the cantonments they are given, so far as practicable, their choices of army service. Infantry is most often preferred, artillery second, engineer divisions are third in popularity, and quartermasters work fourth.

Investigations so far made by the committee on classifications of personnel in the army, which has the matter in charge, prove that only 2 per cent of the men attempt to secure non-hazardous positions.

Under the terms of a decision by Secretary McAdoo, the business of all insurance companies incorporated under the laws of enemy or ally of enemy countries is to be liquidated, with the exception of life insurance companies, which are allowed to continue existing contracts.

The war has called back into service nearly 500 retired officers of the navy and 138 former officers who resigned to enter civil life, including 22 rear admirals, 18 commodores, and 34 captains.

RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION FOR THE KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Question of Shape.

Brazen Co-ed—What shape is a kiss?

Unsophisticated Fresh—Why—uh—I never noticed.

B. C.—Well, give me one and we'll call it square.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Childish rage is not more dignified when it gets older and can yell louder.

Some men are under the impression that lungs are brains.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

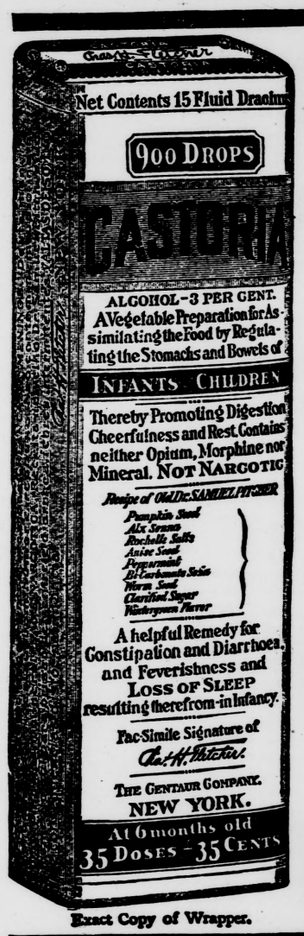
Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. Crumling, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. Elise Helm, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and Loss of Sleep resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Difference.

"I understand your daughter is taking music lessons."

"Not at all. She's just learning to play the ukulele."

Cuticura Is So Soothing

To itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Trouble is often but a mental disease. Quarantine yourself till it's cured.

At the Fireside.

Blizzard comin' nigher—chimney's rumblin' sound; but thank the Lord for fire, and room to stand around! Troubles seem to leave us—from the light they race; Joy is all the sweeter 'round the old-time fireplace. That's where winter's sunny, though lost to skies o' blue. (Here's your chair, my honey, and here's your knitting, too!)—Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Constitution.

Canton (O.) workhouse inmates are knitting for soldiers.

If you can't marry dollars the next best thing is to marry sense.

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY
Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

His Handicap.

"My goodness, little boy!" exclaimed the kind old lady. "You should not swear so!"

"Aw, I know it!" replied Warts McNuit. "But I can't help myself. I've lost two of my front teeth and the swears slip out before I can stop 'em."—Kansas City Star.

Adversity is the midwife of genius.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Restful Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CASE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

New York drops 52 teachers of German from grade schools.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

On Which Side?

"Is he a credit to his family, then?"

"No," said the other; "I fancy he is a debit."

Might Reduce Prices.

First Bystander (watching two men fighting)—Can't somebody part them?

Second Bystander—Keep back. Don't interfere! One is an iceman and the other in the coal combine. Maybe they'll both get hurt.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Dangerous Remedy.

Policeman (holding down a tramp on the sidewalk)—No danger, ma'am, he's merely having a fit.

Kind Lady—Gracious! Shall I get some water to throw in his face?

Policeman—Do you want to kill him?

Garfield Tea was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day. Adv.

Mad Enough to Fight.

A Massachusetts man who happened to be on two different transports when they were torpedoed has finally become so mad at Germany that he has enlisted and says he is ready to fight. Well, that's something more gained, even if the angry man doesn't succeed in breaking through anywhere.—Springfield (O.) News.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Not the Same.

A fledgling author at the Century club in New York drew forth a manuscript and volunteered to read it to Robert W. Chambers.

"You know how Poe," the young man said, "read his stories to an old colored mammy, don't you? He believed that what pleased the old mammy would please the public, and he killed the scenes the old girl didn't like, and built up those she did. Well, Bob, I want—ha, ha, ha!—I want to use you in the same way. Have a drink and a cigar, and then—"

"Excuse me, my boy," said Mr. Chambers, and he rose and took his hat and stick.

"You don't happen to be Poe, and therefore I don't feel called on to be your old-colored mammy."

Bringing Home the Germs.

When our soldier boys mingle with the soldiers of all nationalities and fight over strange and disease-soaked soil they may acquire many strange disease germs and, returning to America, bring them along, warns World Outlook. Pestilence has generally been a camp follower of war. But science is dealing with this problem with unprecedented vigor. Sir William Osler said: "Never before in history has so great a host been assembled; never before in war time have armies been so healthy."

Yet we are warned as to the danger of indiscriminate immigration after the war and of the great need of careful medical and sanitary preparation to combat the unfamiliar disease that Sammies will bring home.

Hungry or Thirsty?

I heard George Tully, the well-known actor, tell a good story of a chance meeting with a breakdown performer, observes a writer in the Chicago American.

While feeling in his pocket for the customary coin, it occurred to him to ask the derelict: "Have you had breakfast yet?"

A hungry—or was it a thirsty?—look came into the latter's eyes.

"Not a drop," he replied earnestly. "Not a drop, George, on my honor!"

Could Be.

Willie Monk—Ain't you a stork?

Mr. Stork—What did you think I was—a bill collector?

Life is mostly devoted to attempts to obtain the unattainable.

A man may be momentarily brilliant—but so is "fox-fire" on a rotten log.

Kansas City, Mo., claims 391,000 population. Directory estimate.

Anyway, some thrifty men lay up a store of canned righteousness.

Back to Civilization.

Bobby and his folks had just moved into Chicago. Through some misunderstanding the carpets and most of the furniture were delayed nearly a week. During that time Bobby and his little newmade friends had a glorious time racing through the almost empty house. Late one afternoon the furniture arrived and things were soon set in order. Bobby was heartbroken. The next morning he greeted his friends with: "Oh, pshaw, kids! You can't come in any more. We've come back to civilization."

ECZEMA CAUSED YEARS OF INTENSE AGONY

"I have suffered intense agony from Eczema on my leg and other parts of my body for years, and received only temporary relief from other preparations. It is only a month since I started to use PETERSON'S OINTMENT, and there is no sign of Eczema or itching. You can refer to me."—Geo. C. Talbot, 27 Penfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

I've got a hundred testimonials, says Peterson, just as sincere and honest as this one. Years ago, when I first started to put out PETERSON'S OINTMENT, I made up my mind to give a big box for a small price, and I'm still doing it, as every druggist in the country knows.

I guarantee PETERSON'S OINTMENT because I know that its mighty healing power is marvelous. I say to every one who buys a box that it is rigidly guaranteed for Eczema, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Chafing, Burns, Scalds and Sunburn, and if not satisfactory any druggist will return your money. 30 cents. Adv.

Off on Hash.

Jack's mother had made hash for supper. His father asked him if he cared for a second helping, and Jack replied: "No, thanks; my stomach don't appreciate that hash."

Not Qualified.

"Is he an anarchist?"

"No; he has far too much money for that."

Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

Even Burbank must respect the furrier who can transform an Angora cat into an Arctic fox.

Reason is the key of knowledge.

COLIC IN HORSES demands PROMPT attention. Keep one or two bottles of Dr. David Roberts' Colic Drench Price 75c in your medicine chest all the time. It relieves in the shortest possible time. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for free booklet on ABORTION IN COWS. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

1917 1918

Double Your Crops

All agricultural authorities agree that to get the greatest good out of manure and fertilizers you must also have or put LIME IN THE SOIL.

Your land needs LIME. You most likely have limestone on or near your farm. Use it. Reduce it to dust and not only will you have a land tonic that will double your crops but you can also sell it at attractive profit to your neighbors.

The Jeffrey LIME PULVER

A complete lime grinding plant on four wheels. Can be moved as easily as a farm wagon. Simply belt it to your engine and feed the rock. Will handle rock weighing from 30 to 60 pounds. Will also crush rock for road or concrete work. No experience needed.

WRITE TODAY for Big 36-page Color-Illustrated Catalog and special proposition — Cash or Easy Terms — on how to turn your rocks into dollars. Be sure to give h. p. of your engine.

THE JEFFREY MFG. CO. 900 N. Fourth St. Columbus, Ohio

Live Dealer Agents Write (1)

KAISER BILLY AND HIS BATTLING BLOCKS

Quigg's Great War Picture 19x13 inches. Interesting Battle Scene. A world wide sensation. The biggest knock for Bill and Block. Only 25c.

A. X. SMITH, 881 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO

FLORIDA FARM FACTS

Manasota, Manatee County; below frost line; 365 growing days annually. Water, Light and Ice Plant now in operation.

Excellent railroad facilities.

MANASOTA LAND AND TIMBER COMPANY. BALTIMORE, MD. SARASOTA, FLA.

Land unencumbered—no mortgages.

SHELLS CUT THROUGH WIRE

New Projectile Has Scissors Attachment—Another Releases Short Chains When It Explodes.

There seems no limit to what the new shells can do. One of the latest shells has a sort of scissors attachment which, when released by the explosion, will cut through the strongest wire entanglements. Another releases a number of short chains when it explodes. These chains are sure to wreck anything they touch, says Popular Science Monthly.

The scissors shell has an opening in the casing through which the cutting arms project. They are slightly recessed in order to avoid wind resistance. The arms are attached near the nose of the projectile. They are mounted on steel studs in such a manner that they can rock and expand in order to throw the free ends outward at the base of the shell.

The fuse is made in the ordinary way, and behind it is a chamber for the explosive charge. The projectile is fired just as any shell is fired. The explosion releases the cutting arms and they cut through any object with devastating force.

The chain shell is considered similarly, except that the short chains are wound around the gaine and separated by disks which keep them in place until the projectile is emptied. Sometimes the chains are weighed heavily at the ends. When the explosion takes place the chains fly out with fearful force, and in addition to their high-speed forward movement they rotate rapidly. Needless to say, where they hit something, there is nothing left.

RELICS FROM FLINT RIDGE

Collection of Arrowpoints and Spearheads Donated by Ohio Man to Gonzaga University.

More than 70 arrowpoints and spearheads, gathered at Flint Ridge, O., have been donated to Gonzaga university museum of Spokane by Water A. Mikesell of Newark, O., says the Spokane Chronicle. They come from the most famous flint quarries worked by prehistoric men in the United States.

It was at Flint Ridge that the warriors of the stone age bought their ammunition for the hunt and for warfare.

"The great quantities of flint implements dug up there even in our own days permit us to form an estimate of the extensive workshops that must have been in operation there during the stone age, in order to supply the actual demand from near and far and to store away such a vast surplus," said A. M. Jung, curator of the museum at Gonzaga.

The specimens in the Gonzaga collection show well the various colors which made Flint Ridge implements so much sought after in prehistoric times. The characteristic colors are white, gray, yellow, brown, blue, green and black.

Saw Soldier Cousin in Movies.

At a moving picture performance, says the Boston Post, there was shown "The Battle of Arras" and the retreat of the Germans. One view showed some English soldiers marching through a street in France. In the film the soldiers stopped in front of the camera a few seconds, when suddenly an American soldier jumped to his feet and yelled at the top of his voice, "Give 'em thunder, Johnnie, old top! Give 'em thunder!" The audience almost went wild in its applause; but the soldier, realizing what he had done, blushed and started for an exit, when a young woman usher told him not to mind, but stay and see the show. He later explained that the man in the picture was Johnnie Clark, his cousin.

She Wished Good Service.

Telephone girls have many questions put to them daily, according to a young woman who is employed at the Central Union exchange in this city, notes the Indianapolis News.

But the funniest request made by any of our subscribers in all my experience," she continued, "came from an old woman just the other day.

"'Is this the Bell Telephone company?' she asked.

"'Yes, ma'am,' I replied.

"'Well, I want to speak to Mr. Bell at once. There's something the matter with my telephone, an' I want him to come down here an' fix it.'"

Effect of Learning.

President George Kistner of Campion college said the other day:

"Learning, profound learning, is the light of the world, but we continually get new proof of the harm a little learning does.

"A lady employed a schoolgirl of twelve to scrub her front steps. The schoolgirl worked well, but suddenly she stopped coming. The lady met her on the street and said:

"'What's the matter, Minnie? Why have you stopped working for me?'

"The urchin tossed her head.

"'I'm takin' Latin now,' she sniffed, 'and I don't scrub steps no more.'"

Wrist Watch Again.

Old Convert—I can't understand why the wrist watch is such an object of levity. I'm sure it is a great convenience.

New Convert—Yes. With the old kind, in order to find out the time I had to unbutton my coat and fish around in my waistcoat pocket for my watch. Now all I have to do is unbutton my coat, fish around in my waistcoat pocket, discover that my watch isn't there, and then pull up my sleeve and look at my wrist watch.

Economic pressure wisely exerted may end the war, and sentiment should not be allowed to stand in the way of its application.

Most of the little nations outside of the big war are neutral like a food speculator is patriotic.

Fashionable gowns with one sleeve will make it easy to locate the cold shoulder.

The army needs cooks, and the army must have them.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

WANTED.—Piano pupils. Beginners given special attention.
A. R. McKEE,
Crawford Street.

FOR RENT—Good Garage room, wash stand, hose and electric lights. Apply to W. W. ALLEN & SON.

Public Sale!

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on the "J. B. Cazier home farm," on the road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918

At 10 o'clock, sharp,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of

Horses & Colts

No. 1. DAISY, bay mare, 5 yrs. old, good worker and elegant young mare
No. 2. PRINCE, bay colt, 4 yrs. old, broken and a fine worker.
No. 3. TONEY, bay colt, 4 yrs. old, a big fine colt, good worker
No. 4. LOU, bay mare, 4 yrs. old, a fine driver
No. 5. STAR, bay stallion, 4 yrs. old, percheron stock, a fine young horse.
No. 6. BESS, brown mare, 8 yrs. old, percheron stock, good driver.
No. 7. JACK, black horse, 9 yrs. old, good all around horse.
No. 8. MINNIE, bay mare, 12 yrs. old, good worker, good big mare.
No. 9. SUSAN, black mare, 12 yrs. old, good worker, this and No. 8 mare work together and are a good team as anyone wants.
No. 10. GEORGE, brown horse, 13 yrs. old, good worker.
No. 11. DICK, big bay horse, 15 yrs. old.
No. 12. BILL, gray colt, 3 yrs. old, percheron stock, unbroken.
No. 13. NANCY, big black colt, 3 yrs. old, percheron stock, unbroken
No. 14. FANNY, big bay colt, 3 yrs. old, unbroken.
No. 15. BUD, bay colt, 3 yrs. old, unbroken.

25 Head of

Cattle

Consisting of 16 milch cows, some close springers, others in profit by day of sale, these are a good lot of cows, Holstein stock, quiet and good milkers; would like anyone intending to buy cows to come look them over before the day of sale. 9 Heifers 2 and 3 yrs. old, Holstein stock, a fine lot for somebody, growing right into money.

HOGS—3 brood Sows Poland, China stock, 5 shoats, Poland China stock.

IMPLEMENTS

One bull tractor and gang plow, in perfect condition; 3 iron axle farm wagons, 1 manure spreader, 1 Deering binder, Deering mower, 1 4-H. P. gasoline engine, 1 feed cutter, cutaway harrow, spring-tooth harrow, drag harrow, 4 sulky cultivators, 8 hand cultivator, roller, Bickford & Hoffman grain drill, 11 spout; seed sower, grain fan, nedge and corn knives, 3 Oliver Plows, shovels, hoes, axes, 4-3-2 and 1 horse trees, &c.

DAIRY FIXTURES—1 Viking separator, milk cans and buckets.

HARNESS—3 sets wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, blankets and halters.

TERMS OF SALE

On all sums of $20 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until the conditions are complied with.

MT. VERNON FARMS, Inc.
W. S. ARMSTRONG, Auc.
WM. G. JANVIER, Inside Clerk.
NEWLIN BUCKSON, Outside Clerk.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, JAN. 8th, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one half per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

THE CHOICEST CUT

is always yours if you buy your meat from us. Our reputation for selling but the best in meats is too well known to need of further comment. We always have prime roasts, juicy steak, fresh poultry, pure leaf lard, etc., on hand. We call for and deliver orders.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Public Sale!

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming will sell without reserve on the Reybold Farm, On the road leading from Delaware City to Port Penn, about one and a half miles from Port Penn, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp.

the following described personal property, to-wit:

14 head of

HORSES & COLTS

No. 1. ANNIE, dark bay mare nine years old, 15 1-2 hands high, weighs about 1100 lbs. work anywhere and a splendid driver, sound.
No. 2. IRA, dark bay horse, 13 years old, 14 hands high, weighs about 1000 lbs., works anywhere, equal hard to find, sound.
No. 3. QUEEN, dark bay mare, 16 years old.
No. 4. ROY, dark bay horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weighs about 1150 lbs., works anywhere, a splendid farm horse, sound.
No. 5. PRINCE, sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 1-2 hands high, weighs about 1100 lbs., a good all around horse, work or drive, sound.
No. 6. DAISY, bay mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, weighs about 950 lbs., a fine all around mare, work or drive, any lady can drive her, a splendid brood mare, sound.
No. 7. JOE, gray mare 5 years old, 15 hands high, weighs about 1120 lbs., as good as any man owns, sound.
No. 8. DOLLY, gray mare, 4 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, weighs about 1100 lbs., makes a good team with No. 7, work as one horse and anywhere. You seldom find a better team, sound.
No. 9. SUNDAY, bay mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, weighs about 1050 lbs., very quiet and works anywhere on the farm, sound.
No. 10. MORGAN, bay horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, weighs about 1050 lbs., has worked some, quiet and a very promising colt, sound
No. 11. MACK, black colt, 2 years old, nice block.
No. 12. MAUD, sorrel colt, coming 2 years old, fine size.
No. 13. CECIL, black colt, coming 2 years old, very promising.
No. 14. HARRY, black colt, 7 mos. old.

28 Cattle

21 Milch Cows, some fresh others springers, 4 heifers, coming 3 years old, fresh in the spring, 3 yearling heifers. This is a fine lot of milch cows. raised most of them myself. I often received from these cows $275 per month during the past year.

HOGS—3 brood sows, will farrow in March, April, nine weeks old. These are a nice lot of hogs, Poland China stock.

100 baskets of McCormick potatoes by the basket.

IMPLEMENTS

2 farm wagons, Aspril's make in complete order; 1 tomato wagon will carry 60 baskets, 1 creamery wagon in good order, 1 Ontario drill, 11 hoe, nearly new; 1 New Ideal manure spreader in good order, 1 Walter A. Wood side del very rake nearly new, 1 Keystone hay loader, nearly new, 1 wheel rake, 1 deering binder, 7-foot in good order, 1 deering mower in good order, 1 Walter A. Wood mower in good order, 1 double-disc harrow nearly new, 1 Randal harrow in good order, 1 3-section spring-tooth harrow in good order, 1 60-tooth wood frame harrow, 3 wheel cultivators, 2 Buckeye and 1 Ohio; 1 iron roller, 2 sulkey plows, 1 Imperial and 1 Emerson; 1 sled corn cutter, 1 hoosier corn planter, 2 hay riggings, 1 horse cart and harness, 1 two-hole corn sheller, good as new; set of platform scales, 2 3-horse Wiard plows, 1 2-horse Oliver plow, 5 hand cultivators, 1 crosscut saw, 1-2-3-4-5 and 6 horse trees, 100 tomato baskets, shovels, spades, forks, hoes, scythes, and other things too numerous to mention.

HARNESS

4 sets double wagon harness in good order, 8 sets plow harness, 10 work bridles and collars, 1 set double carriage harness, complete, 3 sets single carriage harness, 2 sets nearly new.

CARRIAGES

2 york carriages, 1 rubber tired, new, 1 2-seated carriage, 1 drop-foot carriage, 1 no-top buggy, 1 carriage pole, 1 dearborn pole.

DAIRY FIXTURES—20 20-quart milk cans, 1 40-quart milk can, 1 churn.

Household and kitchen furniture consisting of chairs, tables, benches, dishes bedsteads, 2 wood stoves, 2 air-tight chunk stoves, etc.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of twenty dollars and under, cash; over that amount a credit of ten months, the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security. No goods to be removed until above terms are complied with.

JOHN P. CAREY
EUGENE RACINE, Auc.
WILLIAM JANVIER, Inside Clerk.
WILLIAM McMULLIN, Outside Clerk.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone.
NORTH BROAD STREET,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE
—OF—
Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, made the second day of January, A. D. 1918, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction or Vendue, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1918

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

at the County Court House in the City of Wilmington, the shares and interest of Margaret R. Richardson and Edmund Winston Richardson, minors, being together one undivided one-half part thereof, in the following described Real Estate, late of Sarah R. Richardson, deceased, to-wit:-

ALL that certain farm or tract of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

BEGINNING at a stone situated on the westerly side of the Newport Turnpike, and in the centre of the lane dividing this land from land of Martha A. Richardson, thence by the centre of said lane north seventy-five degrees fifty-five minutes west one thousand three hundred and fifty feet six inches to a stone; thence gradually leaving the centre of the said road but still in the same north seventy-nine degrees twenty minutes west, one thousand two hundred and twenty-two feet nine inches to a stone at or near the southerly side of the said road; thence north thirty-two degrees forty-one minutes west; seven hundred and thirty-one feet nine inches to a point; thence south seventy-four degrees thirty-eight minutes west, one thousand two hundred and three feet seven inches to a corner; thence north fifty-eight degrees nine minutes west six hundred and ten feet three inches to line of land of right-of-way of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company; thence thereby north eighty-seven degrees fifty-two minutes east two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight feet nine inches to a corner of land now or late of William P. Richardson; thence thereby south forty-one degrees thirty minutes east four hundred and nine feet eight inches to a corner, and south seventy degrees thirty minutes east (passing through a white oak) one thousand five hundred and forty-two feet to a corner stone, and south twelve degrees west three hundred and seventy-six feet eight inches to a corner, and south seventy-eight degrees fifty-four minutes east one thousand two hundred and seven feet one inch to the centre of the said public road; thence by the centre of the said public road south ten degrees thirty-four minutes west thirty feet nine and one half inches to the northerly side of the said Newport Turnpike; and thence thereby south fifty-four degrees twenty-two minutes west seven hundred and nine feet two and one half inches to the place of BEGINNING. Containing within said bounds eighty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres. Be the same more or less.

EXCEPTING and reserving therefrom, however, the portions of the herein above described lands and premises, aggregating about 1,788 acres more or less, heretofore conveyed by the said Sarah R. Richardson in and by the following two indentures, to-wit, one thereof to Aubrey Thatcher, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1890, and now of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for New Castle County, Delaware, in Deed Record F, Vol 15, page 173, etc.; and the other to the Delaware Suburban Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, bearing date of the 28th day of September, 1904, and now of record in the office of the said Recorder of Deeds, in Deed Record A, Vol. 20, page 299.

TERMS OF SALE

The highest and best bidder or bidders to be the purchaser or purchasers who will be required to pay the Guardian ten per cent of the purchase price as soon as the property is struck off or the sale shall be void and the property immediately exposed to a second sale. The ten per cent being paid, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the Guardian the balance of the purchase price on or before Tuesday, January 29, 1918. Return of sale will be made to the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1918, when if the sale be confirmed, a deed will be made to the purchaser or purchasers.

Attendance will be given by
FRANCES B. W. RICHARDSON,
Guardian of Margaret R. Richardson and Edmund Winston Richardson, or by Robert H. Richards, Esquire, her Attorney.

Attest:-Norman P. Crouch, Clerk O. C., Wilmington, Delaware, January 2, 1918.

At the same time and place, the other one half interest in the said lands and premises, being the share of Martha Richardson therein, will be offered for sale under the same terms.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell onone per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.

Farms for sle in every state. Mass. Farm and Poultry Journal
212 Lewis Street,
LYNN, MASS.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING JAN. 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET
ALL OTHER DAYS
DURING JAN. 1918

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10
24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During JAN. 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING
MONDAY, JAN. 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, JAN. 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M.

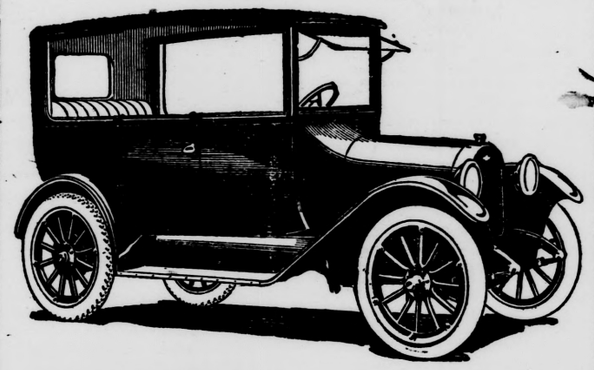
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

Why You Should Buy a VALVE-IN-HEAD Motor Car. A Short Cut to Maximum Power



CHEVROLET

SEDAN

$1060 F. O. B. FLINT MICHIGAN

SIX CAR LOADS OF

Buicks AND Chevrolets

For Immediate Delivery. Better get Your Order in at Once, as all Indications are that Prices will Advance Soon

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

NOTICE TO THE TAXABLES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Copy of 1918 Assessment of real and personal property will be posted in the Respective Wards and Election Districts of New Castle County January first 1918 to January 15, 1918.

First Ward—	Store of Joshua Conner & Son,	235 Market Street
Second Ward—	Store of Milliard F. Davis,	9 East 2d Straet
Third Ward—	Store of Monaghan Shoe House,	4th & Madison Streets
Fourth Ward—	Store of Philips & Thompson Co.	4th & French Streets
Fifth Ward—	Store of Joseph A. Buck,	8th & Jackson Streets
Sixth Ward—	Store of Wilmington Furniture Co.	9th & King Streets
Seventh Ward—	Store of William B. Smith, Jr.,	Del. Ave. & Jefferson St.
Eight Ward—	Drug Store of Henry R. Spruance,	8th & Lombard Streets
Ninth Ward—	Plumbing Shop of Leonard L. Purks,	2012 Market Street
Tenth Ward—	Brownson Library,	4th & Jackson Streets
Eleventh Ward—	Store of Edwin F. Denney,	Maryland Ave. & Stroud
Twelfth Ward—	Union Fire Engine House,	3d & Union Streets

Brandywine Hundred 6th Representative District.

1 Election District	Hanby's Store,	Carpenter Station
2 " "	Charles Rotthouse Blacksmith,	Shop, Blue Ball
3 " "	G. W. Rice Store,	Holly Oak
4 " "	George Peipenbring Store,	Marsh Road & Phila. Pike

Christiana Hundred 7th Representative District.

1 Election District	Willis F Groome Store,	Newport
2 " "	J. H. Foard Store,	Marshallton
3 " "	Green & Flinn Coal Yard,	Greenville
4 " "	Bernard Dalton Store,	Centreville
5 " "	Post Office,	Henry Clay
6 " "	Terrells Store,	Richardson Park
7 " "	Delaware Lynam Store,	Elsmere

Mill Creek Hundred 8th Representative District.

1 Election District	Eastburn Store,	Marshallton
2 " "	Mendenhall Store,	Hockessin
3 " "	Dempsey Store,	Union

White Clay Creek Hundred 9th Representative District.

1 Election District	Ernest Frazer Store,	Newark
2 " "	John F. Richard's Store,	Newark
3 " "	Frank Levey Store,	Christiana

New Castle Hundred 10th Representative District.

1 Election District	Mayor's Office,	New Castle
2 " "	John Clayton's Store,	New Castle
3 " "	Patrick McGrory Store,	New Castle
4 " "	John Stoops Store,	New Castle
5 " "	C. D. Appleby Store,	Bear Station

Pencader Hundred 11th Representative District.

1 Election District	W. C. Brooks Store,	Glasgow
2 " "	Harry L. Dayett, Jr.,	Glasgow

Red Lion Hundred 12th Representative District.

1 Election District	William B. Jester Store,	Delaware City
2 " "	Albert N. Sutton Drug Store,	St. Georges

St. Georges Hundred 13th Representative District.

1 Election District	George Davis Store,	Odessa
2 " "	Kumples Store,	Port Penn
3 " "	Davis Brothers Office,	Middletown
4 " "	J. L. Shepherd Office,	Middletown

Appoquinimink Hundred 14th Representative District,

1 Election District		Townsend
2 " "		Townsend

Blackbird Hundred 15th Representative District.

1 Election District		Taylors Bridge
2 " "		Blackbird

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the CANTWELL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. will be held at the Registration Office of Joseph H. Enos, in Odessa, Del., on Monday, January 7th, 1918. At which time seven(7) Directors will be elected to serve the ensuing year. The premiums on Deposit Notes at the rate of five(5) per cent will be required to be paid. The directors have declared a dividend of eight(8) per cent. out of the Surplus Fund, on all balances standing to the creeit of members payable on and after January 7th, 1918. Election for Directors will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL W. CORBIT, President.
JOSEPH G. BROWN, Secretary.
Odessa, Del., December 13, 1917.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.